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Justice

International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union  
(ILGWU)

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7-1-1945

## Justice (Vol. 27, Iss. 13)

International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU)

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### Keywords

International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, ILGWU, labor unions, clothing workers, textile workers, garment workers, garment industry, New York, United States

### Comments

*Justice* was the official publication of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union ILGWU from 1919 to 1995. Editions of *Justice* were published in English, Italian, Spanish, and Yiddish. When compared side by side, the content of some of these different editions of *Justice* shows significant differences. This is the English-language edition of *Justice*.

### An Editorial

#### "A Start Has Been Made"

This week the great dream of two American Presidents—Woodrow Wilson and Franklin Delano Roosevelt—for an effective world peace organization with the United States as a member came closer to realization. On Tuesday, June 26, the United Nations Conference on International Organization signed the product of eight weeks of meetings—"The United Nations" Charter.

Behind this document is a long record of experience and preparation—the Atlantic Charter (1941), the United Nations Declaration (1942), the Moscow Declaration (1943), Dumbarton Oaks (1944), Yalta (1945). In the background are the lessons inherited from the troubled history of the League of Nations, with its many examples of what not to do.

The organization in which the world now puts its hopes is built upon four principal agencies. They are: (1) A Security Council with the Big Five—the United States, the British Commonwealth, Russia, China and France—as permanent members. It will have authority to investigate international disputes, attempt peaceful settlements and take economic or military action against aggression. (2) A General Assembly in which all member nations will be represented, having authority to discuss any matter coming within the scope of the Charter, and to elect six of its members to the Security Council. (3) An Economic and Social Council of 18 members elected by the General Assembly to solve basic problems which might cause wars. (4) An International Court of Justice to decide the legal aspects of issues between nations.

Critics of the Charter point to the shortcomings of the new organization. They assert that the Charter will depend for its life chiefly upon harmony among the Big Powers; that the "Little 45" are uneasy about the big-power combination of the Security Council; that the regional blocs are not sufficiently subordinated to the organization in all security matters; that it does not stress regulated and gradual disarmament of the separate states, and that because of the veto power which any of them may exercise, the Big Five, while obligating themselves to settle disputes by peaceful measures, cannot be bound to abide by that principle.

Still, amid the currents of optimism and pessimism, one feeling appears pretty certain—that a start has been made, that the Charter's limitations will not cripple it, that it can be improved as it continues to function, and that working agreements between nations are possible.

We are now reaching the final step—the ratification of the Charter by a two-thirds vote of the United States Senate. Despite prevailing optimism, no one, indeed, can forecast whether Senate ratification will follow quickly or whether weeks and months will be consumed in debate and procrastination.

It appears pretty certain that the overwhelming majority of Americans are decisively in favor of a world security organization, regardless of its imperfections. It seems unthinkable that a small minority of Senators could override the will of this great majority—the determination that civilized humanity must find a way to settle its disputes not by fire and sword but by eliminating the economic and social roots of war.

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### "Much Better Than Your Own"



## Unity House Bond Rally

# Mrs. Roosevelt Plea Hirs \$55,000 Buy

Unity House guests and representatives of several ILGWU affiliates bought \$755,000 worth of war bonds after listening to an appeal by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt to "finish the job that is only half done" at a huge bond rally staged in the open-air Pine Grove Theatre at Unity House, Forest Park, Pa., on June 16.

Mrs. Roosevelt, one of the most distinguished guests to visit the ILGWU resort, in the company of President David Dubinsky, Dr. John L. Childs and a group of newspaper editors, arrived from New York shortly before lunch time. Word of her coming had spread through the resort and hundreds of guests were on hand to cheer her when the party pulled up in front of the Administration Building.

Still dressed in deep mourning, Mrs. Roosevelt inspected the camp with President Dubinsky. She set down some of her impressions of the Unity House visit in her syndicated newspaper column for the June 21 in which she pointed to the bond purchases as "justification of the most social measures undertaken to raise the standard of living for the whole people of the United States."

"We must win the war completely," Mrs. Roosevelt told the 1,800 guests assembled at the Pine Grove rally. "It was one of her first public appearances since the death of her husband and she used the occasion to urge continuation of the international cooperation for which Franklin D. Roosevelt had labored."

"I believe that the foundations of peace in the future are created by the people all over the world must be able to live better, be given a new vision, a new hope, a chance for a little better lives. To do this requires sacrifice, but it will repay us in the long run in markets and jobs," she said.

Howard Wood, vice chairman of the Pennsylvania State War Finance Committee, presided at the rally which was arranged through Alfred Tustin, manager of Unity House, and J. C. Warner Jr., chairman of the Pike County War Finance Committee.

A bronze plaque showing the raising of the flag at Iwo Jima was awarded to Local 35, Children's Dreamers, for buying the most bonds, \$115,000, and five money prizes went to the individuals who subscribed most heavily.

Other speakers at the rally included Lloyd H. Gibbs, of Monaca, Pa., recently returned from Europe, where he was a member of the Eighth Air Force, and Willie Howard, famous stage and radio comedian.

At an informal press conference later, Mrs. Roosevelt answered questions relating to her personal plans, her opinions on the world situation and the shifting national political scene.

She told reporters that she was still busy settling her personal affairs, that she intended to extend her Red Cross and radio tour in the fall and that she would continue her journalistic activities.

Turning her attention to New York's Liberal Party, she stated, "It is distressing that neither the Republican nor the Democratic parties represent any single distinct viewpoint. There are liberals and conservatives in each. The fight for liberation of the Democratic Party would have to be within the ranks of the party."

"I may not always agree with the Democrats," she continued, "but I will work within the party. A new political organization can come only from a domestic crisis. I'm not opposed to the Liberal Party; it pushes the major parties. It may not win national elections, but it will exert a useful influence upon the major parties."

The "Specials," our regular review of national and international events in the labor world, is omitted for lack of space. It will be resumed in the next issue.

## Embroiderer Starts On 'Second Gallop'

Ben Rosenberg, member of Local 48, Embroidery Workers, topped his already high bond donation record when he recently made his 15th plasma contribution to the Red Cross Blood Bank.

A little less than a year ago, Rosenberg received the Red Cross "gallop pin" upon giving his eighth pin. With this latest contribution of plasma, he is past the half-way mark to completing his second gallop.



Mrs. Roosevelt receives basket of flowers from the Unity House staff. At right is the plaque of the two Jima flag-raising which was awarded to Local 31 for highest purchase of bonds at rally.

## PHILADELPHIA WEEK BY WEEK

By SAMUEL OTTO, V.P.

MANAGER, PHILA. WEEKLY RECORD

Approximately \$300,000 in vacation money was distributed to about 10,000 members of the Philadelphia Waist and Dressmakers' Joint Board during the week of June 18. Despite the large number of individuals involved, the distribution went through without a hitch. The members of each shop were assigned a day and hour to call for their checks and were then directed to a designated room at Joint Board headquarters to collect the payments they were entitled to upon presentation of their stamped membership books.

The business agents of the various locals were available at all times to answer questions and take up complaints.

During the past three months the entire union office staff, under the guidance of Louis McLean, director of the Health Insurance Fund, aided by additional computer and calculating-machine operators, labored to prepare these vacation payments. It was a complicated procedure, involving the setting up of individual payroll accounts for about 10,000 names and making out checks for each one. There was a general feeling of gratification at the completion of this task in time for the distribution on schedule.

The vacation payment plan, which is a part of the Health Insurance Fund, has been in effect since July, 1942, after the industry accepted the union's proposal to create such a fund in the fall of 1941. It is financed by employer contributions of 3% per employee.

The vacation committee of the Health Insurance Fund consists of Ben Feldman, chairman, Abe Blumfeld and Al Cherman. On behalf of the Health Insurance Fund Committee, Manager Samuel Otto expressed thanks to the office force, to all union officials and to the membership for their cooperation in the distribution of vacation payments as efficiently as it took place.

### Roseman, Edelstein Raises

The Regional War Labor Board has approved wage increases for the workers in two Philadelphia shops—Rosman Bros., children's dress manufacturers, and Samuel Edelstein and Son, belt manufacturers.

Retrospective to April 16, 1945, the Rosman approval grants a \$4 weekly increase to the cutters and

## Liberals Are Protecting Clean Gov't -- Dubinsky

At the Liberal Party's city-wide conference on June 14 at the Hotel Astor for the nomination of municipal candidates, President David Dubinsky delivered an address in his capacity as vice chairman of the party. The following excerpts are reprinted from his speech.

Just about a year ago the Liberal Party was born. We had high hopes at that time, but we also had fears and doubts. Still, those who stood at the cradle of the Party had the vision and the faith that we would be able to gather around our banner the liberal and progressive forces of our great community and they dedicated themselves to that task with vigor and determination.

Our faith and vision were fully rewarded. Despite all the difficulties and disadvantages which confront a new party, we pulled 304,946 votes in New York City. Today, we are an important part of our city's political life. Today, we are destined to play a decisive role in the municipal campaign of 1945.

Let me make a few predictions concerning this forthcoming political campaign. It is my considered judgment that the Liberal Party will poll in this election a minimum of 500,000 votes. The Liberal Party will not only elect all its major candidates, but it will, by virtue of this victory, destroy for all time the Tammany machine in New York.

The outcome of this election, will have still other very significant implications. The part which the Liberal Party is bound to play in this election will serve to isolate the Communists from the true liberals and will stamp the American Labor Party, now dominated by the Communists, as a negligible factor in New York City and in the state. It will curtail some of the Democratic and Republican policies that dealing with the Communists, no matter what disguise, is a liability, a kind of death.

There is another matter that I would very much like to clear up at this moment. As the campaign progresses, our opponents will undoubtedly try to raise false issues in order to confuse the voters and to cast aspersions on our Party and its principles. Among other things, they will try to create the impression that in this political campaign the wages are not the municipal problems of 1945 but the municipal and national problems of 1946 and 1948.

To this our answer is clear and concise: The issue in this municipal election of 1945 is good government and it is for the principle of good government that the Liberal Party is fighting in this campaign.

Let us look back at our record. In 1936, we organized our forces to elect Roosevelt and to safeguard the

New Deal, and for that purpose we went in with the Democrats. We did the same thing in the 1938 campaign for Governor Lehman and won the highly gratifying results. But in the municipal campaign of 1937 we refused to go in with the Democrats for the well-known reason that the Democratic organization in New York, Tammany Hall, is a veritable enemy of good government.

We sharply disagree with the Republicans on national and state issues and government policy. But in New York City, the Republicans have invariably supported good government and fusion candidates. They did it in 1937. They did it in 1941. They are doing it in 1945. That is precisely the reason we have joined with them this year in order to make New York City safe for honest, decent and efficient municipal administration.

The overwhelming majority of New York citizens want decent, honest and clean government to prevail in their city. By casting its full strength for the principle of good government in this campaign, I am confident the Liberal Party will gain in prestige and influence in our great community. It will continue to utilize this new strength in the interest of constructive liberalism in this state and nation in the years to come.

### Gelo's Daughter Married

Mary Gelo, daughter of John Gelo, assistant manager of Local 48, Italian Dressmakers, was married to William de Courcey de la S. Navy on June 23. Following the wedding ceremony at St. Patrick's Cathedral, a reception was given at the Hotel Commodore. Among the numerous guests from all sections of the labor movement were Pres. David Dubinsky, First Vice Pres. Louis Altonelli, Vice Pres. Charles R. Edelman, Vice Pres. Howard Mahoney and Vice Pres. Samuel Short.

Buy bonds till it hurts—the remedy.

## Greeting Liberal Party Standard-Bearer



At the city-wide conference of the Liberal Party, Pres. David Dubinsky greets Judge Jonah J. Goldstein (second from left), the party's mayoral candidate. Others on the platform include (left) Harry Brandt, chairman of the party's Businessmen's Council, and (second from right) Alexander Kahn of the party's Administrative Committee.

## STULBERG TO SERVE AS ASS'T SECRETARY IN GENERAL OFFICE

Louis Stulberg, for the past 12 years assistant manager of Local 10, Cutters, resigned his post last week to assume the duties of assistant secretary in the General Office of the International.

This announcement, made by President Dubinsky, came after a general meeting of the entire local on June 25 accepted Stulberg's resignation with "great reluctance and regret." An effort to get Stulberg, a "reconsider" his decision proved of no avail.

In the ILGWU General Office Stulberg will assist Executive Secretary Frederick F. Unruh in the union's general executive work and

## ILGWU Joins New York City in Warm Welcome Home to General "Ike"



View of national headquarters building of the ILGWU, 1710 Broadway, as Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower (in car, right foreground) moved up the main stem of the metropolis.

## ILG RESEARCH ENDS COMPENSATION SNAG

Louis Stulberg

will also assist President Dubinsky in organizing activity, he was announced.

As assistant manager of Local 10 since 1933, Stulberg headed the Dress Division, which is numerically the largest section of the cutter's organization. Between March, 1941, and July, 1942, he was on leave from Local 10, serving with Vice Pres. Charles Zimmerman as co-director of a vigorous organizational campaign that was carried on in the garment shops of the Eastern states.

From 1929 to 1933, Stulberg was a business agent assigned to the Cloak Joint Board, a post to which he was designated by President Dubinsky while the latter was manager of Local 10.

In his letter of resignation, Stulberg expressed appreciation to the cutters for "the opportunity they had given him to advance the organization and for their never-failing loyal and enthusiastic support."

Vice Pres. Isidore Nagler, manager of Local 10, led a list of officers and members who paid warm tribute to Stulberg for his efficient service to the cutters. Nagler declared that Stulberg's outstanding abilities had been a great asset to the local and that the membership appreciated his notable contribution to the growth of the organization and to the improvement in the earnings and working conditions of the cutters.

As the result of the ILGWU Research Department's intervention in her behalf, Yeti Brucker, member of Local 177, Ladies' Garment Alteration Workers, received 10 months of unemployment insurance compensation last week, putting a satisfactory ending to a long-drawn-out dispute.

Generally employed in the alteration room of one of the large retail stores, Miss Brucker applied to the United States Employment Service when she was in need of a job. The USERS offered her a job as piece-work finisher on children's coats, which she refused to accept. Later, she accepted the job of finisher on uniforms but quit after working three hours, during which she was able to finish only three

coats at 22 cents per garment. Disqualified from receiving benefits, she appealed the ruling of the local office of the USERS. After hearings at which representatives of the union's Research Department and Judith Allman, Local 177 chairman, testified in her behalf, the referee decided that she was entitled to unemployment compensation.

The same testimony was again offered when the Industrial Commissioner appealed the referee's decision and new hearings began. The evidence showed that Miss Brucker was not trained to work on cheap garments and that her probable earnings on the jobs that had been offered would have amounted to less than \$10 a week.

This case is regarded as typical of the protracted administrative delays in making unemployment benefits available which, it is felt, defeat the purpose of the unemployment insurance laws and have been the subject of much criticism.

## ILG 1944 Finance Report Tells Full Income, Outgo

Following up its policy of making public all income and disbursements for each of its affiliates as well as for the General Office, the ILGWU has issued, under the signature of President David Dubinsky, a comprehensive statement of receipts and dis-

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## \$10,000,000 Bonds Near in N. Y. ILG 7th Loan Drive

The General Office of the ILGWU and its affiliates in the New York area have purchased \$9,885,000 worth of bonds during the Seventh War Loan drive, according to a report sent by President Dubinsky to the War Finance Committee of New York on June 20.

These purchases do not include those made by the union's 150,000 members in New York City who are carrying on a separate campaign to buy \$15,000,000 in series E Bonds earmarked for 20 superfluous.

A detailed list of the Seventh War Loan purchases follows:

|  |                    |
|--|--------------------|
| General Office                             | \$2,700,000        |
| Dress Joint Board                          | 3,500,000          |
| Retirement Fund of Cloak and Suit Industry | 2,000,000          |
| Local 22                                   | 350,000            |
| Local 62                                   | 200,000            |
| Local 81                                   | 200,000            |
| Local 155                                  | 150,000            |
| Local 89                                   | 150,000            |
| Cloak Joint Board                          | 150,000            |
| Local 29                                   | 100,000            |
| Local 105                                  | 100,000            |
| Eastern Out-of-Town Dept.                  | 60,000             |
| Local 33                                   | 50,000             |
| Local 123                                  | 50,000             |
| Local 41                                   | 30,000             |
| Local 117                                  | 25,000             |
| Local 142                                  | 20,000             |
| Local 20                                   | 20,000             |
| Local 30                                   | 40,000             |
| Local 10                                   | 5,000              |
| Local 60                                   | 5,000              |
| <b>TOTAL</b>                               | <b>\$9,885,000</b> |

## Attention! ILGWU Members, Local Secretaries Get Your Copy of the 1944 Financial Report in Your Local Office.

In accordance with long-established practice, the General Office has issued the ILGWU's complete financial report for 1944.

This year, however, owing to the wartime shortage of newsprint, it was found impossible to mail copies of the report together with "Justice" as customary. INSTEAD BUNDLES OF THE REPORT HAVE BEEN FORWARDED TO ALL LOCALS FOR DISTRIBUTION AMONG MEMBERS.

Locals are requested to display these reports in a prominent place in local offices to make them available to all members.

If any of the locals should exhaust the amount of copies forwarded to them, additional copies will be shipped to them at once upon request to the General Office.

1944 financial report, President Dubinsky drew attention to the fact that \$338,153.28 for war relief, donations to charitable and labor organizations and gifts to servicemen, exclusive of a sum totaling \$250,000 raised by its locals for war relief purposes. (These contributions do not include the ILGWU 1944 War Relief Fund which raised more than \$1,500,000 through voluntary donations of a day's pay by its members.)

Among other highlights in this financial report, President Dubinsky pointed out the expenditures during 1944 by the union of \$188,624.98 for educational and recreational purposes, indicating that the ILGWU has maintained its adult education program for its members despite the distractions and pressures of wartime. The ILGWU held a national convention during May, 1944, in Boston, Mass., which involved a total expense of \$182,311.68, including the cost of election of delegates as well as of local and national officers.

During 1944 the report reveals, the General Office of the union, its locals and joint boards spent \$800,850.56 for organizing expenses throughout the United States and Canada. During that year 13,000 new members were added to the union's rolls and 27 new locals were chartered.

The assets of the General Office as of Jan. 1, 1945, were \$7,097,753.78. This does not include the assets of the locals and joint boards. It shows that 90 per cent of all ILGWU assets are invested in government bonds.

The last page of the report also contains a special section entitled "Weekly Payroll, Officers and Staff," which shows that the entire union, including the General Office, the locals and joint boards, is served by 1,150 employees of whom 526 are officers and 624 are accountants, bookkeepers and stenographers. Totals and averages of salaries for the various classifications are given.

BUY AN EXTRA BOND TODAY

Shopping Time  
at Herald Square is  
GREENWICH SAVINGS time

The  
**GREENWICH**  
SAVINGS BANK  
36 WEST 4TH ST. CORNER 1ST ST.  
ALSO OPEN  
Thursday Evenings 5 to 8  
Member Federal Reserve Bank and Exchange

# Only a Few DAYS ARE LEFT

In a telegram to President Dubinsky, Frederick W. Gebel, chairman of the New York State War Finance Committee, says: "Too few people are buying E bonds. The campaign is cause for serious concern. I ask you to make special and earnest appeal to shop chairmen and members for extra purchases. Quota must be met. Will you do this as your final and most important contribution to the 7th War Loan? Bonds must be issued before July 7 to be credited to the campaign."

Gen. George E. Marshall, Chief of Staff of the U. S. Army, emphasizes:

"It would be a costly mistake, a hideous injustice to our men in the Pacific, to relax now in optimistic estimates of the situation."

## BUY E BONDS NOW - - BUY E BONDS NOW

## Prompt Charter Action Urged by Liberal Party

Following the formulation of the United Nations Charter at San Francisco last week, the Liberal Party of New York is urging the United States Senate to ratify the document with a minimum of delay. At the same time the Liberal Party points out that "sphere of influence" tendencies

have not yet been curbed and warns that the peril of world war will continue to exist until the great powers develop a better mutual trust. The Liberal Party emphasizes that the new Charter is only "a first step in the right direction." Its statement reads as follows:

"The Liberal Party welcomes the achievement of the United Nations Charter, which resulted from the conference of the nations at San Francisco, and reaffirms the Senate of the United States to ratify the Charter."

"We believe it to be important that the Charter be ratified with as little delay as possible in order to serve notice on the world that the United States, with resources greater than those of any other nation, is fully behind the effort to establish a peaceful world."

The Liberal Party is gratified to note that the Charter has been approved in many respects over the original draft made at Dumbarton Oaks. The General Assembly, which includes all the participating countries, has given it more significant position in the United Nations Organization, and the Social and Economic Council has had its function considerably enlarged. Unfortunately, the guarantees given dependent peoples are inadequate and the veto power of the great nations is not sufficiently limited. The president of the United States, together with forward-looking elements in all nations, must therefore constantly press for increasing democratization of the Charter. It is hoped that amendments to suggest amendments at the present time. We must profit from the memory of the struggle to achieve an international order after the last war. At that time the participation of America was made impossible because isolationist forces explained the device of suggested amendments to defeat American admission to the League of Nations."

"We believe that the Charter offers the world minimal foundations for world cooperation and that its improvements will depend to a large degree upon the developing experience of the nations as they seek to solve their common post-war problems."

"While approving the Charter, the Liberal Party believes it important that the progressive and liberal forces of the nation remain aware of the very great peril in which the peace of the world still stands. It is therefore urged that the achievement of the Charter does not seem to have greatly miti-

gated the desire of most of the great powers to establish unilateral systems of security, through which the world power may be divided into spheres of influence, and which would not finally arrest another world conflict."

"While the Russian policy, seeking a system of gaining power and security in eastern Europe and indeed beyond eastern Europe, is more obvious than that of any other, it must be recognized that all the great powers are involved in the vicious circle of mutual distrust and unilateral action which must be broken before genuine peace can be achieved."

"The Liberal Party believes that the greatest contribution which our nation can make toward a peaceful solution of the problems of the world is to give wholehearted support to the democratic and progressive forces in Europe and Asia. Only in this way can a 'modus vivendi' with Russia be reached. The temptation for America to support the reactionary forces of these two continents will weaken the forces of democracy throughout the world and will make more difficult a genuine understanding between ourselves and the Soviet Union."

The United Nations Charter as a first step in the right direction, but asks all Americans also to remember that many more constructive steps must be taken before we can hope for the peace which will justify the untold sacrifices of this war."

This health examination was planned to coincide with the payment of vacation checks to the members of the local during that week. It is announced that vacation checks have also been sent to the 400 members of Local 155 serving in the armed forces.

The starting of the examinations was marked by a ceremony at the union's headquarters, 815 Broadway, Brooklyn, at which, in addition to the local's staff, the following health authorities were present: Dr. Herbert R. Edwards, director of the Bureau of Tuberculosis of the Department of Health; Dr. Charles S. Peet and Edward Wallen of the Brooklyn Tuberculosis Association; and Dr. Leo Price, head of the Union Health Center.

In commenting on the significance of these health safeguards, Manager Nelson said: "This will repeat an X-ray survey conducted by our union four years ago. The union is prepared to provide assistance and to arrange systematic care for any member who may be found ill. The previous survey saved many lives. The re-surveys continue in accordance with the best practices of preventive medicine."

## TRADE NEWS FROM TORONTO

By H. B. LANGER

Although Local 129, Sportswear Workers, Toronto, is still a young organization, it recently marked two notable achievements in the industrial and cultural fields.

An outstanding event was the signing of the first collective agreement between the union and the Toronto sportswear manufacturers. This pact incorporates a number of important gains for the workers, including a sick and health benefit fund and a week's paid vacation. It is announced that plans are being made to link the sportswear and cloakmakers' benefit funds.

At a banquet held to celebrate the occasion, tribute was paid by the sportswear workers to the Toronto Chamber Board for its support during their organizing drive. It was urged the new members to carry on the militant tradition and cooperative attitude of the ILGWU.

### Balkan Music Fete

A broad program of recreational and educational activities was initiated by Local 129 last month with a concert at the Toronto Labor League. The concert featured Balkan music, promising the Tambura Ensemble, which is widely known for its interpretations of music of the Balkan nations.

The ensemble is directed by Thomas Todor, a member of Local 129 who formerly belonged to Local 315, Embroidery Workers.

### \$6,200 Donated

The Toronto ILGWU recently distributed \$6,200 to worthy causes and institutions. These included the Children's Hospital and the Mount Sinai Hospital; the Jewish Labor Committee; the Russian relief, the United Palestine Appeal organization and other groups including the United Welfare Fund which is a broadly non-sectarian body.

ful solution of the problems of the world is to give wholehearted support to the democratic and progressive forces in Europe and Asia. Only in this way can a 'modus vivendi' with Russia be reached. The temptation for America to support the reactionary forces of these two continents will weaken the forces of democracy throughout the world and will make more difficult a genuine understanding between ourselves and the Soviet Union."

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## An Ounce of Prevention



(Left to right) Manager Louis Nelson, Dr. Herbert R. Edwards, director of the Bureau of Tuberculosis of the New York City Department of Health, and Dr. Leo Price, director of the Union Health Center, watch the final examinations in the mass X-ray of knifeworkers recently completed by Local 155 in conjunction with the distribution of vacation checks.

## Toronto ILGWU to Red Cross—\$2,000



Representatives of Toronto's dress and cloak locals shown as they gave Canadian Red Cross officer (with hat) \$2,000 as share of ILGWU 1945 War Relief Fund. Seated (center, left to right) are Abraham Kirner, business agent, and H. D. Langer, ILGWU manager in Toronto.

## Sterling-Reliance Pact Is Climax of 8-Year Struggle

Union and management negotiators sat down around a conference table in the Chicago office of the Reliance Co. on the morning of May 24 and in several hours completed the task of drawing up the first agreement covering close to 800 workers employed in the Sterling-Reliance plant.

factories in Huntington, W. Va.

Just one week later, on the afternoon of May 31, the hundreds of workers streamed out of the Blue Ridge and Mountaineer factories in the Sterling-Reliance Co. in Huntington, West Virginia, in a spontaneous parade in Rowland's Hall, where the new-born Local 425 has held an historic meeting.

On the platform at Rowland's Hall when the meeting was called in order were Angela Bamberg, manager of the Maryland-Virginia District, and Abraham Finkler, general organizer in the Midwest. These officials, together with Vice Pres. Charles Kevinski, represented the ILGWU in negotiating the Sterling-Reliance pact in Chicago.

At Manager Bamberg read the terms of the pact, each of its provisions was enthusiastically applauded by the workers. When she finished and the complete pact was endorsed, it marked the triumphant climax to the eight-year drive to bring the Sterling-Reliance plant into the fold of the ILGWU.

### Obstacles Overcome

Many of those present at the reading of the contract, with its embodiment of substantial gains for the six plant departments. Grievances were the main items of water were thrown from the plant's windows at union organizers, and union meetings were disrupted by the explosion of fire-crackers secretly placed in the halls by opponents of unionism.

In marked contrast to those turbulent events, according to Manager Bamberg, was the calm, efficient and speedy manner in which the union pact was negotiated once the

ILGWU had registered its unshakable strength in the NLRB election held at the Huntington plant on April 27, 1943.

### Increases and Benefits

The agreement calls for a week's vacation with pay, an increase of approximately \$2 a week for all piece-workers in the form of a bonus of the standard unit of production from \$1 to \$5 cents an hour, and a 5-cent hourly increase for all time-workers.

Other provisions of the pact provide for maintenance of a union membership, unionization of all new workers employed more than 30 days, establishment of arbitration machinery, equal division of work, safeguards against cuts in machinery workers shifting from one department to another, time and overtime rates for overtime work and a 5-cent hourly increase for those not affected by other unit change rates.

Of outstanding importance are the provisions covering the determination of rates and the handling of grievances. The grievance committee is comprised of the chief stewards and the stewards for the six plant departments. Grievances and complaints will first be handled at the steward-foreman level and will be forwarded to higher authorities if necessary. An impartial arbiter will be called in on these matters if necessary.

The checking and adjusting of the standard unit rates is to be the task of a standard unit committee for each department in conjunction with employer representatives. Complaints regarding the rates will be treated as grievances and if a controversy between the union and the firm should arise in this connection, the union has the right to send its staff of engineers into the plants for the purpose of studying the disputed rates.

## JUSTICE

A Labor Magazine

Published twice monthly by the International Labor Council

Office of Publication: 75 Montgomery St., New York 13, N. Y.

Editorial Office: 1710 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y.

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MAX D. GARNER, Editor

Subscription price, paid in advance, \$3.00 per year.

Entered as Second-Class Matter, Aug. 7, 1938, at Post office at Jersey City, N. J., under the act of Sept. 26, 1936, authorized for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in the Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on Jan. 25, 1939.

Vol. XXVII, July 1, 1943 No. 13

## Artists Meet the Critic



Howard Devree, New York "Times" art critic, first lectured to the students at Local 22's art class on June 21, then clarified his points by using the workshop's paintings as illustrations. (Left to right) Manager Charles S. Zimmerman, Howard Devree, Shirley Sheker, Arlene Shoes and Lucile Lane.

## Job Menace to Rise Unless M-388 Eases

A prediction that workers engaged in the production of better dresses would suffer widespread unemployment next fall as a result of the inability of manufacturers to obtain sufficient materials to maintain their lines was made last week by Julius Hochman, general manager of the New York Dress Joint Board.

Hochman warned that the drastic curtailment of activity by better dress producers is bound to have an ultimate effect upon the volume of business and employment in the entire dress industry if the "style inspiration" emanating from the couturier houses and producers of higher priced dresses should be lost.

Hochman stated that manufacturers of evening dresses or street dresses selling for more than \$12.75 receive 100% priority assistance under M-388 and must depend on "free goods" for their garments. Although a substantial number of gown couturiers serving better dress manufacturers have been granted permission to raise their allowances of free goods 30 to 35 per cent, the additional fabric thus made available will not be sufficient to maintain full employment in better dress plants, he asserted.

Workers on higher-priced lines cannot readily adapt themselves to cheaper dresses, Hochman pointed out. A worker making \$5.50 dresses must produce on the average of six dresses for every one dress made-

by a worker on \$50 dresses to earn the same amount of money. In the former type of work, employees are trained for quantity and speed, while in the latter type, emphasis is placed on quality. Hochman stressed that unless workers stick to their lines, they run the risk of suffering unemployment.

## Truman Grateful for Jt. Bd. Pledge

President Harry S. Truman last week expressed his gratitude to the New York Dress Joint Board for its pledge of support and cooperation to his new Administration. In a letter addressed to Nathaniel M. Minkoff, President Truman declared:

"I am indeed grateful to you and your associates for the helpfulness you have given me through your pledge of support and cooperation, and I am sorry for the long delay in thanking you for transmitting the resolution. This assurance means a great deal to me.

I was deeply touched by the tribute to my honored predecessor.

Very sincerely yours,

Harry S. Truman

## Dress Vacations Hailed As Triumph of Union Security

The distribution of annual vacation benefits among the dressmakers of the metropolitan market, carried through for the first time during the past month, was greeted with spontaneous manifestations of enthusiasm by the workers throughout the industry. Many also adopted resolutions halting the advance in social welfare and congratulating the union on the achievement.

In virtually all shops the visit of the business agent coming to distribute the vacation checks was timed into an impromptu celebration at which the members expressed their gratification and joy upon the occasion. Union Veterans recalled with emotion the old days when insecurity, long hours and miserable wages were the lot of the workers and retold the story of the building of the union and the great general strike of 1933, which established the organization upon its present solid foundations. Younger members warmly expressed their appreciation and gratitude and again pledged their unwavering loyalty to the union. Everywhere the spirit of fraternity and solidarity prevailed.

The vacation benefits covering one week's vacation for all workers in the dress industry — except cutters, who have their own arrangements — were distributed through the Health and Vacation Fund of the New York Dress Joint Board instituted under the collective

agreement in the metropolitan dress industry. Over 70,000 workers are the beneficiaries of the system

which was launched on June 6, 1945, at a luncheon attended by representatives of all factions in the industry, including union officers, delegations from the employer associations and a group of over 50 shop chairmen.

The first checks were presented by Vice Pres. Julius Hochman, general manager of the Joint Board, in a special ceremony at the luncheon. Immediately thereafter, Joint Board leaders, agents being visited the shops to distribute the vacation checks.

## Local 60's Unemployed Get Vacations Too



Manager Max Cohen distributes vacation checks to a group of unemployed dress pressers. [See story.]

# DRESSMAKERS

DRESS JOINT BOARD

## Dressmaker Salute For Eisenhower Is \$350,000 War Bonds

Local 22, Dressmakers, purchased \$350,000 worth of bonds in the Seventh War Loan drive as a historic welcome to General Dwight D. Eisenhower on June 19. This purchase was made from funds in the union's treasury and is over and above the subscriptions of members of Local 22 during the Seventh War Loan campaign, which already total more than \$2,000,000, according to Manager Charles S. Zimmerman.

"We feel there is no more fitting way for us to express our pride and joy in welcoming General Eisenhower than in making an extra big purchase of war bonds on this occasion," Manager Zimmerman said. "General Eisenhower is the symbol of our wonderful victory in Europe which has liberated that continent from the dreadful nightmare of Nazi rule. We join the nation in honoring him as a great general, a great leader and a great man. And together with the nation as a whole, we rededicate ourselves to the imperative task of annihilating Japan and liberating the Far East from its militaristic oppression. The \$350,000 purchase of war bonds in the Seventh War Loan is part of our contribution to that great end."

## Claims for Vacation Special Office to Adjust Cases For Workers Ill or Transferred

Dressmakers who, because of illness or other reasons, were temporarily away from their shops when business agents distributed vacation checks are advised by the Health Fund Committee to call at the special branch set up to handle such cases, the Individual Vacation Payment Office, at the headquarters of the New York Dress Joint Board, 222 West 46th St. This office is situated on the fourth floor in the Complaint Department, and is open daily from 9 A.M. to 6 P.M. Workers appearing at this office must have their union membership card. No case will be considered otherwise.

## Vacation Payments Liberally Granted For Special Cases

Not only have scores of thousands of vacation checks been distributed without a hitch to workers in the shops under the Joint Board Health and Vacation Fund, but many hundreds of workers who because of illness or other reasons were not in their shops on the day of distribution have been promptly taken care of through a special Adjustment Bureau set up at union headquarters. Hundreds of others whose eligibility was unclear and required special investigations were attended to in the same way.

The policy followed in these special cases, according to Nathaniel M. Minkoff, secretary-treasurer of the Joint Board, was to give the claimant every benefit of the doubt and interpret official regulations as leniently as possible under the circumstances. As a result, most of the claimants very soon received their checks and their union cards, which they had left with their applications, by registered mail. In some cases, however, even the most liberal interpretation of the rules made it impossible to grant benefits. This was the case with members of Joint Board locals working in other branches of the women's garment industry; according to the regulations, such members are governed by the set-up prevailing in the branch of the industry in which they are employed. Others not eligible for vacation benefits were workers who had joined or rejoined since Dec. 2, 1944, even though they were old members who had dropped out and rejoined with their old ledger numbers.

On the other hand, Minkoff pointed out, workers who had officially withdrawn from membership because of illness or pregnancy received partial or full benefits in accordance with what was due to them under the Health Fund regulations.

Words won't win the war—but money is louder than words! Buy U. S. war bonds and stamps!

## Local 60 Awarding Vacation Payments To 68 Out of Jobs

Even if they are unemployed, members of Local 60, Dress Pressers, are deemed rightfully entitled to vacation benefits without exception, and checks will be accordingly distributed to 68 jobless members at a special meeting on June 13 at union headquarters. There had been considerable doubt concerning the eligibility of unemployed workers to vacations, but Manager Max Cohen made a strong plea in their behalf, with the result that those unemployed are considered eligible not only for vacation checks but for all other health and welfare provisions.

In awarding the checks to the 68 workers involved, Cohen stressed the fact that they had fully earned the status of vacation recipients in the eyes of the entire membership. It was pointed out that although these pressures were not connected with any one shop, they worked a substantial part of the year.

Jack Spitzer, chairman of Local 60, also spoke, pointing out that although vacation is now a commonplace affair for workers in other fields, this year marks the re-establishment of such benefits for the entire dress industry and represents an achievement hailed by the whole labor movement.

# TAY and BULL

By LUGI ANTONINI  
First Vice Pres. ILGWU

On June 12, President Harry S. Truman received me at the White House where I presented to him a memorandum of the Italian-American Labor Council requesting that the status of member of the United Nations be granted to Italy.

I have no doubt that the President will give this memorandum the most prompt attention. In fact, I had written to him asking his intervention on a request of the Council that a Liberty ship be named in honor of Sgt. John Basilone of the Marine Corps, who was killed at Iwo Jima — a request which, for technical reasons, had been denied by the U. S. Maritime Commission. Sgt. Basilone, in the Communist's view, symbolized in his life and his death the finest contribution of the sons of Italian immigrants in America's fight against the enemies of democracy.

Talking to the President, the memory of Basilone kept coming forward in my mind. Then Mr. Truman did something that made me heartily sing. He took a letter from his desk and handed it to me and I read that one of America's great destroyers, now being built to be named after John Basilone.

I watched the President as he glanced through the memorandum and I could not help feeling that here was a man able to cut through the complexities and qualifications of a problem to grasp quickly the basic nature of the question involved. It is easy to understand President Truman popular with those who must deal with him. For having evaluated a problem, he renders a judgment promptly and easily and without diplomatic evasions or artificial sweeteners. Such direct sincerity cannot but inspire confidence and win for him many easy victories.

The impression prevailing in some quarters that the President is devoid of warmth, that his manner is colorless, is all wrong. I found that he delights from using rhetoric or fancy, but that his humor, his vivaciousness and that he is not above turning a quip.

At one point in our conversation the President remarked that I seemed to have but one thought in mind and that was Italy. Enthusiastic, I protested that my first thoughts, are always for America. The President simply smiled and, understanding, he gave me a wise smile and in a jesting tone said we are all think of America first, but after America, then what does American think of? I had to admit that after America, my thoughts turn immediately to Italy. But I had no comment to make when he added that he, as President, is to think of all other countries in no less delicate circumstances.

As our talk drew to a close, I could not help feeling that the President had a profound comprehension of the hopes of Italy and

the problems that she must solve. He indicated that he was fully aware of the contribution made by Italy when her steel was preserved from melting and that he understood Italy's motives in making her steel available for the war in the Pacific.

After this conversation, the impression was left with me that there was some truth in the charge that other Allied nations are hampering this nation's aid to Italy to a considerable degree.

In support of the Council's suggestion that machinery, tools and food supplies of the U. S. Army still in Italy be left there for reconstruction work, Senator James M. Mead of New York had considerable support. Later, I had a cordial conference with Herbert H. Lehman, director of the UNRRA, on the same suggestion.

President Truman seemed moved — and pleased — when I reported that under the auspices of the Italian-American Labor Council a home for orphans is to be opened soon in Rome and that it is to bear the name of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

At that point Mr. Truman uttered the wish that his predecessor might still be occupying the chair in which he now sat.

On the basis of our talk it is my clear opinion that President Truman will not compromise on matters of principle and that his good, practical common sense will be a decisive factor in post-war adjustments. For we have today a President in whom the best of idealism and practicality are effectively merged.

## Vacations Rejoice Workers at Wiesen

The widespread enthusiasm of workers throughout the drive industry over the distribution of vacation checks was reflected in a number of resolutions adopted in the shops. A typical resolution is the one passed by the workers of the Max Wiesen shop. Signed by Jack Mandel, chairman, Sid Wolfstun, Jacob Shail and Max Kriger on behalf of the Women employees, the resolution reads:

"This is an important day in the life of the dressmaker, a day when an ideal finds its realization. For the first time we are receiving vacation checks as part of the new Health and Vacation Fund that the union won in our last agreement. As workers, we take this occasion to express our gratitude to the union for its constant vigilance and devotion to our interests. We greet our organization for its accomplishments in bettering our lives."

"We should like to take this opportunity to thank our business agent, Jacob Unbehaver, for his efforts in aiding us to solve our problems and for always being ready to help us."

## Mary Giambrone Is Honored Upon Son's Heroic Battle Act



Leut. Peter N. Giambrone

Mary Giambrone, member of Local 86 Italian Dressmakers, and shop chairwoman of the V and O Dress shop, 323 West 31st St., New York City, is being distinguished by her fellow workers upon the heroism of her son, Leut. Peter N. Giambrone of the 247th Infantry Regiment. He was recently awarded the Bronze Star.

When his outfit crossed the Rhine River, it ran into heavy resistance. Leut. Giambrone thereupon organized 70 riflemen and a platoon of machine gunners into an attacking force. Leading them under severe fire, he successfully annihilated a number of enemy strongpoints. According to the official military citation, Leut. Giambrone's courage, skill and initiative enabled his battalion to repulse five German counter-attacks.

## What Saw in Britain

By MAIDA S. SPRINGER

In this article, Maida Stewart Springer continues describing her experiences during a seven-week tour of Britain as a delegate of American women trade unionists to their English sister.

When the chronicles of this war come to be recorded, there will be few to make the account of how England converted herself into a self-sufficing fortress. In the first few terrible months of the conflict, England took inventory of every single one of her resources, counted up all her men, women and children, listed every building and dwelling and organized the forces of safety and rescue. The precise size and shape of each room in every block of dwellings and the character and number of the people living in them was known to a designated committee for that particular section. A simple system that integrated and at the same time liberated rescue work was developed in a home security program in which the Women's Voluntary Service played a key role. Out of their critical need, the residents of London devised hundreds of fantastic rescue contrivances.

Under Mrs. Beulah's 47,000,000 people completed the nation's conversion to wartime economy. More than one-fifth of the entire male population between the ages of 14 and 64 was in the armed forces by the middle of 1941. Yet, in that year, Britain produced 20,000 planes. The secret of this ability lay in the effective mobilization of manpower and the tight control over the civilian phase of wartime life.

### Real Rationing

The handling of the food problem has been a notable success. In the years before the war, Britain imported 60 per cent of her food, but by 1943 she was producing 70 per cent of it at home. I found that Britain was carefully doing out those treasured stocks through a system of rationing that is much more effective than our own. There are no rationed markets of black marketing but nothing to compare with the large-scale supply problem that the United States is facing even now.

The price of food is controlled by the Ministry of Food. So well has this been done that after three and a half years of war the index of retail food prices was only 20 per cent above the pre-war level. The

most reaches the retail level, the Ministry remains the owner. The need for price control at these stages is eliminated as the Ministry purchases livestock at stated prices for slaughter by houses under Ministry control.

### Health Heightened

The handling of food in wartime Britain has created new habits which are penetrating into every kitchen of the land and may even have the long-ordained effect of breaking down, through education, the national tendency diets and the habits of the average working-class family. The British housewife, who must queue up for every bit of shopping that she does, has become familiar, under these pressures, with the art of conserving vitamin and caloric values. Some measure of the importance of this new knowledge may be seen in the improved birth rate and child-mortality figures, largely due to the special food provisions set up in behalf of mothers and children.

## One of 76,000 Vacation Checks



Theresa Wiener, charter member of Local 22, receives her vacation check from Business Agent Theodore Rosenfeld at her shop-mates at the Rue Dore shop applaud with smiles.

## COMMUNISTS REJECT INTEGRITY, ASSERTS ELEANOR ROOSEVELT

In the June 15 issue of "Justice," we printed some comments by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt on the American Communists and their recent change of "line." On June 22, in her nationally syndicated column, Mrs. Roosevelt amplified her observation on the same subject, stressing the "philosophy of the lie" as an integral element in American Communism. We reprint this article in full.

"I have been sent, by the Communist Political Association, a statement of the resolution which they are considering and will vote on as an expression of the American Communist point of view and as their guide to action. As a statement, it is excellent; but I should think that, for two groups in this country, the column which I wrote a short time ago, which

"On the one hand, the Communist Political Association felt that I had not been entirely fair with them. On the other hand, I have been sent some words of praise by some people who, whenever they differ with anyone, decide that that person must have been labeled a communist, and who are also afraid of our association with the USSR."

"I want to make it absolutely clear that my whole desire in writing this column on the American Communists was to make it clear it is possible to work with the USSR and the people of that great country, and why we need have no fear of them. Those of us who take the trouble to understand it know what Communism in Russia is. We also know that any leader, no matter how powerful, has to listen to the people, and we must work with those whom we know are for obvious reasons (the people of Russia are still largely distrustful by their leaders, they have objectives and opportunities for growth in their freedom) and when we wrote our Constitution."

"We have not quite attained the objectives which we wrote into our Constitution, but they are there as standards by which we measure ourselves. No one can say with certainty that our government is no-one need have any doubt as to what the government of the USSR is today, nor as to the hopes and aims of the people of that country. We have those aims or methods, but we need not fear what we know."

"I feel, for one, that democracy better than Communism if the people exercise their power. Nevertheless, I feel we can cooperate with the USSR and its people, just as we do with other nations."

"I hope the Communist Political Association will forgive me if I am frank with them. What I object to in the American Communists is not their open membership, nor even their published objectives. For years, in this country, they taught the philosophy of the lie. They taught that allegiance to the party and acceptance of orders from party heads, whose interests were not just those of the United States, were paramount."

"I happen to believe that anyone has a right to be a Communist, to advocate his beliefs peacefully and accept the consequences. A Communist here will be quite right, it seems to me—under certain disadvantages. He will not be put into positions of leadership. I do not believe that he should be prevented from holding his views and running a business."

"But because I have experienced the deception of the American Communists, I will not trust them. That is what I mean when I said that I did not think it possible to work with the type of American Communists who say one thing and do another."

## "THE VOICE OF LOCAL 89"

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First Vice President, ILGWU, and General Secretary of Local 89 in his weekly comments on labor and political events.

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## Local 144 Lifts Curtain On Vacations

Together with the employers involved, the union has filed joint applications with the War Labor Board for wage increases in six shops in New Jersey. When approved, these increases will add from \$1 to \$3 to the pay envelopes of a considerable number of workers. Of course, the raises will be retroactive to the date the application was submitted.

This is in line with the union's policy of seeking improvements in wages and working conditions whenever possible. We shall try to do the same in all our shops as the situation permits.

### Wonderful Week-End

The EOT Check Division's annual outing to Unity House took place during the week-end of June 30 and to judge by the comments of the guests, it was an exceptional success. Over 300 members spent two days of rest and relaxation in the pleasant surroundings of the famous ILOUWU summer resort. Unsurpassed by rain, the two days were full of enjoyable, wholesome good food, interesting conversation and top-flight professional entertainment.

By coincidence, Unity House staged a huge war bond rally during the week-end with Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt as guest speaker. It was a genuine privilege to hear her, see her, learn enough and simple and delivered her message with such power and warmth that most of the credit for the three-quarters of a million dollars' worth of bonds sold that afternoon belongs to her.

To our members, as to the rest of the audience, it was a real experience to see and hear Mrs. Roosevelt for several hours. It was obvious to all of us that her purpose is to continue working in the spirit of our great former President and to do her best, as always, to advance the welfare of the people.

### Bonds Bring Victory

The Seventh War Loan Drive has just come to an official close. It is too soon to announce the figures on the bonds purchased by our members, but there is every indication that we have subscribed to an impressive amount. However, there is always room for more—and when it comes to war bonds, the government's need for our support is continuous. We urge all members to carry on this campaign until we who have not yet brought a bond can do so while others arrange to buy an extra bond. The more bonds, the more bonds on—winning with victory that much nearer.

## Local 62 Vacation Nets \$30 Payments For \$500,000 Total

Nearly \$500,000 in vacation payments will be paid out by the end of June to members of Local 62, Undergarment Workers. It is announced by Manager Samuel Glazer. Each member is entitled to \$30, which is the largest sum yet advanced in the three years that the local's health and vacation fund has been in existence. In 1944 the vacation checks were for \$26 and in 1943, the year the plan was founded, only \$21. These payments are made to all members equally, regardless of craft.

An important victory was won by Local 62 on behalf of the whole labor movement when the United States Treasury recently ruled that vacation money is not subject to Federal income taxes deducted from workers' wages. This reversed a previous decision by the government, and was secured only after Local 62 related Roderick B. Paul, secretary-general counsel of the Treasury Department, to present its case in conjunction with Manager Chase.

The Newark, N. J., local began distribution of checks for vacations when Manager Antonio Crivello handed the first check to Rose Arato. Left to right: Ray Pampilio, the local's acting secretary; Manager Crivello; August Pape, local chairman; Philip Goodman, local officer; Charles Stalmick of the Sanderford Co.; and Miss Arato.

## EOT Winds Up Distribution; Vacation Totals \$750,000

Seeking to complete distribution of vacation payments to all members before the end of June, the Eastern Out-of-Town office was speeding batches of checks to all sections of the EOT last week.

This year marks the first time all members of the department are receiving vacation checks. This is due to the fact that, as provided by agreement, all dressmakers employed on work for New York jobbers are receiving the vacation benefits.

Preliminary estimates indicate that the EOT membership, exclusive of those employed in cloak shops, will receive close to \$750,000 to be distributed in the form of checks to about 25,000 workers.

A rough breakdown of the total of vacation payments shows that more than \$200,000 will go to EOT dressmakers. Those in out-of-town dress shops will receive about \$35,000, while undergarment workers will garner about \$25,000. A total of about \$123,000 will come from children's wear, sportswear, skirt and other miscellaneous shops, while employers making direct vacation payments will account for about another \$73,000.

## HOMEWORK WRIT FOR WAGE-HOUR DIVISION

A temporary injunction, pending trial, was issued on June 14 by Judge Samuel Mandelbaum in the Federal District Court of New York against the Stylin Embroidery Studio, Inc. The injunction, prohibiting the employment of home-workers under certificates are first obtained from the Wage and Hour Division, affects the entire embroidery industry in New York City.

It also affects all other industries in which the Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division has restricted home-work. These industries are: buttons and buckles; handkerchiefs; knitted outerwear; jewelry; women's apparel; and shoes and millinery.

Arthur J. White, regional director of the Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Division of the Department of Labor, commented as follows on the court's ruling:

"This is the first such injunction obtained in this area since the recent U. S. Supreme Court decision in the case of *Crutcher v. Walbridge*, in which the high court held that Administrator Walling has the power to issue wage orders and home-work restrictions in the embroidery industry."

"Many members of the industry believed that the Supreme Court decision was ineffective—that it ruled that Administrator Walling did have authority but that the Wage and Hour Division could not

### Labor Life-Saver



Wave Jane W. Thirout has been away from Local 151, Watebury, Conn., for three years. Together with thousands of her colleagues, she has released many men for more active service, thus speeding the day of final victory.

## LITTLE INTERNATIONAL

MARRY WANDER, MANAGER, EASTERN OUT-OF-TOWN DEPT.

## M-388 Fabrics Gaps Seen Menacing Jobs

Increasing material shortages constitute a direct threat to the earnings of workers in garment shops in New Jersey, Connecticut and upstate New York, it is revealed in a preliminary survey recently conducted by the Eastern Out-of-Town Department.

### 3 Conn. Locals Increase Buses For Postwar Set-up

The statement by EOT locals to bolster their financial position as security against post-war adjustments continues throughout the department's territory. Among the latest locals to report action taken to increase their scale of dues payments, according to Organizer Sam Janis, are Local 133, Bridgeport, Local 146, Stamford, and Local 221, Bridgeport. These locals voted to raise their dues to 50 cents a week at meetings held during the early part of June.

## MANAGER SIROTA ON NEWARK SILKS BODY

Herman Sirota, Manager of Local 24, Newark, N. J., has accepted the invitation of Mayor Vincent J. Murphy to become a member of the Citizens' Advisory Committee of Newark's Central Planning Board. Mayor Murphy's invitation to Sirota read as follows:

"The comprehensive master plan for the city of Newark is rapidly taking form under the capable direction of the members of the Central Planning Board. . . . In order to assist the administrative and technical direction of the city plan and to insure execution of the plan when adopted, I believe it is desirable to organize a Citizens' Advisory Committee of leading Newark citizens and businessmen to follow closely the development of the plan and in broad support to the execution of same. It is therefore my privilege as Mayor to extend an invitation to you to become a member of the Citizens' Advisory Committee."

"While I appreciate the many benefits made under your time, I feel that you would willingly make this additional personal sacrifice in this movement to make Newark a better and greater city."

Boy bonds till it hurts—the enemy.

## First Local 220 Sick Benefit



Sadie Reich, manager of the Newark local, hands Willie Foster of the Francisco shop, the local's first sick benefit check. Witnessing the event are [left] Angie Tomasko, shop chairman, and [second from right] Francis Vengon, business agent.

### The chief difficulties experienced in the check drops arise from the War Production Board regulations known as MAP. Many employers are claiming that the roll-back in prices prescribed by this regulation will make it impossible for them to continue operations, especially in the face of their inability to obtain even the small amount of fabric rated to them under M-388.

The situation in the dress shops is particularly acute in respect to fabric supplies. All observers agree that clothing manufacturers are being forced to make available fabrics for increasing production in the medium and low-price ranges. This change in the way the survey indicates, that the greatest sufferers in this respect are shops engaged in the production of cotton dresses.

As a measure of the seriousness of the present situation, the EOT report points to the fact that for the first time during the war years many shops within the jurisdiction of the department are closing down completely. Although this is called a "vacation period," it is actually a breasting-off spell during which the firms hope to accumulate sufficient stock-piles to keep production uninterrupted after they start their new seasons by employing a stagger system of granting vacations has been employed.

The EOT is keeping a close watch on price escalation procedures. Vice Pres. Harry Wander has issued instructions to business agents and local managers not to tolerate any attempt by employers to modify existing wage and wage standards on the basis of the present confused supply situation.

## 4 1/2% WELFARE FUND IN NEW DIANE PACT

The agreement with the Diane Sportswear Co., New Haven, Conn., has been renewed for one year by Local 223, it is reported by Manager Jacob L. Basach.

Among the new gains introduced in the contract is the provision increasing the employer's percentage-of-payroll contributions to the welfare fund from 3 per cent to 4 1/2 per cent. This also change will make both vacation and sick and health benefits available to the Diane workers. The firm manufactures skirts.

## 200 EOT Delegates At Unity Week-End

More than 200 EOT members were guests of Unity House during the week-end of June 30 when the Department staged its annual outing at the ILOUWU summer resort.

While the primary purpose of the outing is rest and recreation, it has also become the custom to make the occasion one during which workers' delegations from all sections of the EOT exchange informal reports on conditions in their shops.

One of the chief topics of discussion among the EOT delegates was the fact that many of them were for the first time enjoying vacation funds already paid for during vacation funds.

The race between King and Bow-  
erman has been the most exciting

100

**ing Today?"**

In the film, getting a profit on a deal she makes with an advertiser after buying up all the shares.

1872. By 1929, around 11 per cent of today's branded cereal stock





# THE SOUTHWEST

WESLEY PERLSTEIN, Southwest Regional Director

## St. Louis Now Bases Rates on 'Structure'

A revised system of earnings standards based on the structure of the garment has been adopted by the St. Louis Cloak and Silk Dress Joint Board as the result of a shop survey conducted by the ILGWU Engineering Department. This step was taken at a special meeting of the Joint Board on June 12, following a detailed report by William Goldberg, director of the Engineering Department. There was a vigorous general discussion before the decision was made to adopt the findings and recommendations submitted in the report.

### Typical Shops Studied

The survey covered four major aspects: (1) a study of earnings by operations in four typical dress shops—the Cutler, Kay Dress, Mary Miller and Brown Shoes plants; (2) a study of the manner in which the preparatory departments have been functioning; (3) a study of the present methods of setting rates in all shops in the St. Louis market; (4) an analysis of the economic effect of government wage control ratings on the earning capacity of the garment worker.

According to Goldberg's investigation, every plant studied has shown a substantial rise in the earnings of operators since 1945. In the Cutler shop, the average hourly rate was increased from \$2.15 to \$2.30 an hour from 1945 to 1946, or about 7 per cent. In Mary Miller, the increase was \$2.00 to \$2.15 an hour for the same period and there was a growth of about 25 per cent. At Kay Dress, there was an increase from \$2.10 to \$2.25 an hour, or an increase of about 15 per cent. At Brown Shoes, earnings rose from \$1.85 to \$2.00 per hour which represents a 10 per cent increase. In the preparatory departments of the Cutler shop, the ILGWU engineer study indicated a fairly excellent rate of 25 cents an hour in March 1945, when piece-work was introduced. By the end of the preparatory department, and the hourly earnings on these operations climbed to 35 cents an hour in March, \$4.25 in April and \$2.25 in May.

### 13% Price Climbs

The report showed that since 1945, the price of the dress has increased by a 13 per cent increase in the average wholesale price of the dresses sold by some of the firms of the St. Louis market. However, since the new CCA regulations compel the manufacturer to roll his price back to what they were before that increase, the survey emphasized that this roll-back in price would result in a reduction in earnings unless immediate measures are taken to establish rates by giving them to some objective standards instead of the flexible pricing method, which can be the subject of extreme dispute. In addition, it was revealed that the return of the dress industry to normal competitive conditions in the near future would make this change even more imperative. These

### Houston Workers Mourn Rob't Kaplan, Employer

Local 214 Houston, Tex., and other branches of the ILGWU are mourning the death of Robert Kaplan, of the Green-Kaplan Co., Houston, who died suddenly on June 1. A member of Local 18, Cutlers, for several years he became a generous contributor about three decades ago but ran his shop with all possible consideration for the workers. The Green-Kaplan enterprise, maintaining several hundred, have expressed profound regret at his passing.

## Southwest ILG Younger Set Sings Out for America



Children of ILGWU members in Kansas City at a recent union celebration where they rendered a program of patriotic songs and tableaux.

### Southwest Vacation Set Between June and Aug.

The official vacation season for shops in the Southwest District is set for the period from the beginning of June to the end of August. By agreement between the workers and employers each shop designates its own vacation time.

Many more thousands of Southwest garment workers will enjoy vacation this year, amounting to the steady improvement in wages and welfare achieved by the union. The St. Louis cloak and dressmakers are now receiving vacations with pay for the first time.

### ILG Seeks Pact At N'West Glove Shop In Winona Drives

The ILGWU organizing drive in Winona, Minn., aimed at bringing all the garment workers of that area into the ranks of the union, is proceeding full steam ahead. With considerable progress being achieved, last week the union sent to the Northwest Glove Co. that it had become the representative of the majority of that firm's workers and requested the employer to begin negotiations for improved wages and working conditions at the plant.

The National Labor Relations Board hearing on the ILGWU's charges of unfair labor practices against the Winona Glove Mill, originally set for June 15, was postponed until June 28. Meanwhile, the drive to sign up the workers at the plant is making additional headway.

Buy bonds till it hurts—the motto.

### ILG Protests Vote At Sunshine Plant

Challenging the legality of the National Labor Relations Board election held on June 1 at the Sunshine Clothing plant, St. Antonio, Tex., the union has filed a formal protest with Dr. Edwin A. Kilian, regional director of the NLRB. The charge asserts that there was interference with the eligible vote by the company supervisors. Facing that company supervisors had coordinated, intervened and made improper promises for the receipt of the election, including the fact that the ballot box was left outside only by company supervisors during the voting.

The union is demanding an immediate investigation of such irregular NLRB procedure.

### Art Adorns After-Hours Activity



The Kansas City ILGWU Art Club exhibits examples of its work. Left to right (back row): Marice McCoy, Laura Sheenridge, Oliver Gasser, Mabel Jordan. (Center row): Adeline Lancaster, Louise Seferine, Martha Abbott (Instructor), Eleanor Encoe. (Front row): Dolores Arroyo and Eva Simon.

## Chicago, Kansas City WLB Okays Increases, Vacation

The Regional War Labor Board at Kansas City and Chicago have issued a series of directives ratifying a number of wage increases and vacations with pay negotiated by the union in recent months.

### K. C. Presents Arts, Child Dancer Show

The Kansas City ILGWU staged an exhibition of union handicrafts on June 7 that impressively showed the fruits of the members' training in the arts under the auspices of the union.

The exhibit included paintings, charcoal drawings, textile designs and hand-stamped leather products. Equally impressive was the performance given by the children's dancing class, conducted by the union. The youngsters sang and danced in a variety of numbers, both individual and ensemble.

Over 200 members were in the audience, including Mrs. Lloyd and Paula Furtner of the St. Louis educational committee.

### Esskay Gives 7 1/2% Pay Rise

Among recent developments in the Southwest locale the following actions have been reported:

The Esskay Manufacturing Co., San Antonio, Tex., finally made effective the 7 1/2 per cent wage increase for the workers in its plant at Fredericksburg, Tex. This took place in the week of May 28. The firm had likewise promised to distribute several thousands of dollars back pay due those workers in the near future.

The Minneapolis chainmakers' hearing on the appeal against the Wage Stabilization Director's rejection of an increase in their behalf was held in Chicago on June 26. Those present included Michael Friedman, manager of the Twin Cities Joint Board, Morris Levine, regional secretary, and Joseph Edelman, employees' representative.

The Renner Garment Co., St. Louis III, has agreed to immediate negotiations for the renewal of its contract with the union.

The Baker Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill., received a request from the union on June 6 to incorporate wage increases and improved vacations with pay into the agreement which is in effect.

The Normandy Franks shop, Pasadena, has been notified that the workers, members of Local 254, will seek wage raises and increased vacations at the time the union agreement comes up for renewal.

Waste lots make ammunition. Save them for your country. Give them to your brother and he will give you one point in return.

### ILG Promptly Squelches Jeanette Freck Lockout

When the Jeanette Freck shop, Minneapolis, locked out 30 operators on June 11, the union promptly settled the matter promptly by obtaining a sharp demand by the Twin Cities Apparel Industry Association that these workers be called back to their jobs and their grievances adjusted without delay. This action, issued in immediate response to the demand of the Jeanette operation.

## Nathan Rohd, in Baltimore ILG 4 Decades, Visits Harrisburg on 1st Paid Vacation



Nathan Rohd (left) is greeted by District Manager Michael Johnson.

There are signs on his face but little gray in his short cropped hair. He dropped into the Harrisburg, Pa., office of the ILGWU one day last month, told Manager Michael Johnson he was a garment worker taking the first vacation with pay he ever had and, while visiting relatives in the city, had decided to take a look at the Harrisburg headquarters of his union.

It was Nathan Rohd, member of Local 4, Clockmakers, Baltimore, Md., employed at the Marcus Cook shop. He has been a member of the ILGWU for 41 years, and is really enjoying his first vacation with pay.

Rohd refused to reveal his age. "What's the difference," he remarked, "as long as I still feel young and can put in a good day's work every day."

"It's good to see how the young-

## 10% RAISE OKAY AT BARSON AND BISHOP

A 10 per cent increase for 173 workers employed at the Barson and Bishop plants has been approved by the War Labor Board. It is reported by Harry Schneider, district manager in the Haddonfield area. The firm's plants are located in Weisport and Lehigh, Pa.

The approval is one of the first to result from a series of payroll studies being made in the Haddonfield district shops for the purpose of checking the need for wage adjustments, said Schneider.

The award is retroactive to April 2, 1945. The amount of back pay is now being computed.

## 300 Dep't Members Go to Unity House For Annual Outing

More than 300 members of the Cotton Garment Department participated in the department's annual outing at Unity House, in the Pocono Mountains, during the weekend of June 14.

The largest delegations were those from Pennsylvania, with smaller groups representing Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Jersey and Delaware. On account of government travel restrictions, delegates from the more distant Cotton Garment districts could not attend.

At the huge bond rally which was addressed by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, the Cotton Garment Department purchased \$60,000 worth of war bonds.

The road to victory is paved with War Bonds.  
Buy more — now!

## 3 OSWEGO RENEWALS WIN 5% HOUR RAISE

Over 250 ILGWU members in Oswego, N. Y., will benefit from new provisions written into the renewed agreements negotiated with the Frederic Conde Co., the Lasting Underwear Co. and the Last Manufacturing Co. The three firms manufacture knitted underwear.

Among the outstanding gains, according to District Supervisor Max Weiler, who negotiated the terms, are the raising of minimum rates and the winning of a 5 cent per hour increase. All three contracts are subject to War Labor Board approval.

## Acc Mfg. Increases Granted by WLB As Equity Adjustment

Wage raises for a number of workers employed by the Ace Manufacturing Co., Trenton, N. J., have been approved by the War Labor Board, it is reported by District Manager Ada Rose.

While the union's request for an increase to all workers was approved only in part, the entire case was undertaken in an effort to correct inter-plant inequities. The award is retroactive to April 18, 1945.

## State Director Coordinates Educational Work in Penn.

Acting to fill the long-felt need for a coordinated educational program for the locals in Pennsylvania, the Cotton Garment Department announced last week the appointment of Henry F. Anderson as educational director for the ILGWU in that area.

Anderson has had wide experience in the field of workers' education. For two years he was the head of the Rhode Island WPA workers' service project, the only one of its kind in New England, and in 1942 served as executive secretary of the Manpower Division of the Rhode Island State Council of Defense.

In announcing the appointment of a state educational director for Pennsylvania, Director David Ginsgold stated, "At present we have more than 15,000 members in that region. Employed in scores of shops and affiliated with 14 locals, they are connected with six districts which we have set up for organizational and administrative purposes."

"A large number of these members are comparatively new to the ILGWU, for their period of military production during which the union's primary interest has been to maintain uninterrupted production, while safeguarding workers' earnings and conditions during a time of stress."

"Thus far the emphasis in our work has been industrial and we intend to keep it so. But we are facing a period of readjustment in the industrial sphere when union spirit must be based on something

more than concern for rates and hours only. There has been little coordination of effort, while in those sections where our members have been putting in long hours on military work, there has been practically no time for such activities at all."

"We are now initiating an effort to engage our Pennsylvania members in the social and educational activities that have long been a traditional part of ILGWU life. During the war years such activities have been conducted on a local basis only. There has been little coordination of effort, while in those sections where our members have been putting in long hours on military work, there has been practically no time for such activities at all."

"The educational plans we are now drawing up will be designed to meet the peculiar needs of each local and will give full recognition to the type of community within which they will operate. Our Pennsylvania membership is made up of persons coming from a wide variety of ethnic groups, and our program will be shaped accordingly."

"But while regional differences will be taken into account it will be our aim to stimulate, through this educational work, a greater interest in the background of our union, a solidarity which is the story of its constant struggle to win a better life for its members, regard-

## COTTON GARMENT DAVID GINSKOLD, Director

## Goldstein-Levin Pact Ends Ten-Year Battle

Fing was written to the ten-year campaign to organize the Goldstein and Levin Co., Johnstown, Pa., and the six-month drive to win a contract with the firm when, on June 14, in a spirit of full labor-management cooperation, both parties signed

a union agreement covering nearly 600 workers employed by the company. At the final contract conference the firm revealed plans to expand its production of dresses and other garments in the event of adding about 200 more employees to its payroll.

The Goldstein and Levin employees ratified the agreement on the same day it was signed at an enthusiastic meeting at Moose Hall in Johnstown.

## 10% Wage Raise

The pact provides for a 10 per cent wage increase on civilian work and the firm is now in the process of recovering to this type of production. Other highlights of the pact include the establishment of vacation and health funds sustained by the employer and administered by the union; the specification of regular and learners' minimum wage rates; and the creation of grievance committees in each of the company's three plants and an overall board of arbitration headed by John A. Conway, former mayor of Johnstown, and including Martin Meyers, counsel for the company, and Sidney Handler, attorney for the union.

The pact circles it in fact that all immediate gains won for the workers in the contract are transcended in importance by the fact that the agreement has come into existence. During the six-month period in which the negotiations between the union and the firm had taken on the aspects of a long-drawn-out spinning bout.

## Last-Ditch Fight

Although the union won an NLRB election late in March, the contract negotiations were protracted as the anti-union element in the plant remained stubbornly opposed to accepting the majority verdict. Union leaders were certain that this opposition stemmed directly from the Goldstein and Levin shops are located.

Confronted by this strong opposition feeling, fed by rumors that unions are engaged only in racket-

ering practices, the ILGWU undertook an educational campaign aimed not only at the general workers in Johnstown but also at business leaders in the community who had indicated their fears that unionization of the Goldstein and Levin plants would destroy the city's reputation as a safe haven for employers fleeing organized labor.

Propaganda pressure in Johnstown, centering around the garment workers, in the last two months, featured charges and counter-charges of union irresponsibility, race-baiting fear and dues, and the capricious calling of strikes and stoppages. The employer's element in town sought to use as an anti-labor spearhead the large group of Goldstein and Levin workers, who although not a majority in the NLRB election, continued to display every semblance of an unified opposition.

## ILG Not Intimidated

The ILGWU, meanwhile, pointed to its record of responsible union administration and emphasized its record of organizational campaigning, in which it was shown that every attempt was taken to resume production at the plant when the workers had been provoked into a spontaneous stoppage early in 1945 and then were able to ensure that the pact was won to a contract through peaceful methods by invoking the cooperation of government agencies.

Nevertheless, the last days of the campaign resulted in a union administration and emphasized its record of organizational campaigning, in which it was shown that every attempt was taken to resume production at the plant when the workers had been provoked into a spontaneous stoppage early in 1945 and then were able to ensure that the pact was won to a contract through peaceful methods by invoking the cooperation of government agencies.

## Union Aids Firm

It is now apparent that the union's campaign to prevail. The ILGWU has marched right into the heart of the country where Bethlehem Steel's enormous Camber plant is located. The union shop has been laid low. Far from closing down, the firm of Goldstein and Levin, with the aid of business leaders in the community, is now able to expand its production facilities.

In addition to Joseph Goldstein and Director David Ginsgold, and the attorney for the firm and the union, the final conference was attended by Michael Johnson, Harrisburg district manager, Sturge Bolton of the Cotton Garment Department, and other union organizing staff, James Perley, AFL representative, and William Ross, field representative of the Cotton Garment office.

The fullest cooperation has been pledged by both the union and the firm in observing the terms of the contract. The ILGWU Management-Training Department, in conjunction with the company, is now studying production and price setting practices as a prelude for working out wage adjustments.

## Utica Unionists Play Host At District Housewarming



These are officers and executive board members of Local 170, Utica, N. Y., which played host to ILGWU guests during recent ceremonies marking the opening of new Upstate New York and Vermont District Council headquarters in that city. Max Weiler, district supervisor, is at extreme left.

## CLOAK JOINT BOARD

## Vacation—and It's All Paid For

## CLOAKMAKERS

FTC 'Restraint' Case  
Now Shifts to L. A.

Hearings on charges by the Federal Trade Commission against the National Coat and Suit Industry Recovery Board and its constituent organizations were resumed on June 21 in Los Angeles, Cal. Among the witnesses expected to testify at those proceedings is Vice Pres.

Israel Penberg, general manager of the New York Cloak Joint Board.

The re-opening of the Federal Trade Commission inquiry, originally instituted in September, 1941, follows an adjournment of the case on April 2 of this year. The Commission thus far has limited itself to the introduction and identification of about 1,800 exhibits and some direct examination of Alexander Pritz and P. Nathan Wolf, chairman and executive secretary respectively of the Recovery Board.

The Commission is attempting to prove monopolistic practices and restraint of trade in the industry along the lines of the following broad allegations: (1) That the Recovery Board trade regulations are per se an unlawful restraint; (2) that the union's participation in the Recovery Board, particularly with respect to enforcing its trade regulations, is an unlawful restraint; and (3) that the price stabilization program of 1937 was unlawful; and (4) that the previous designated contractors is an unlawful restraint.

When asked, the defense intended to prove that the acts complained of by the Commission are reasonable and necessary measures in the light of the economic history of the cloak industry and therefore perfectly lawful. Specifically, it will demonstrate that the trade practices in question promote rather than restrain fair and free competition, that if its trade regulations

are lawful then union participation does not render them unlawful, and that contractor limiting is a proper and necessary regulatory measure on the part of labor to safeguard its contractual standards.

Economic, retail and other witnesses will assist the Recovery Board in marshalling the documentary proof and evidence.

PENSIONS FUND BUYS  
2 MILLION IN BONDS

The Retirement Fund of the coat and suit industry last week purchased \$2,000,000 worth of par bonds as a share of the union's quota in the Seventh War Loan drive. It is announced by Manager Herbert Zane.

Zane also summed up the present condition of the Retirement Fund, pointing out that when the apparatus of the Retirement Fund was originally established, actuarial estimates indicated that a reserve of \$3,000,000 would be accumulated by July, 1946, at which time pension payments to superannuated workers would begin. The income from payroll deductions is now well over the \$4,300,000 mark and there is no doubt that the required reserves will easily be surpassed, he said.

Expressing concern at the fact that several thousand cloakmakers have not yet registered in the census, Zane warned that workers who fail to fill out the forms will not be eligible for retirement benefits.

WLB Defiance Bans  
All Priorities Aid  
For Bressler Bros.

The Office of Economic Stabilization has directed the War Production Board to cancel all priority assistance to Bressler Bros., Inc., Atlanta, Ga., manufacturers of uniforms, for failure to obey a War Labor Board directive.

The OES order was issued on June 8, 1942, to take effect on June 18. The firm is under agreement with Local 122, Atlanta.

Local 9 Told That  
Shop Slack Is Due  
To M-385 Loophole

A report on the efforts being made to win revisions of M-385 and MAP, the regulations recently issued by the War Production Board and the Office of Price Administration, was delivered by Manager Hyman Hyman at the membership meeting of Local 9, Cloak Finishers, June 12.

Hyman presented a detailed account of the uncertainty that now exists in the coat and suit industry as a result of the two regulations. He indicated that the reason for the suspension of operations by a number of shops is that work could be traced directly to these measures.

However, Manager Hyman expressed optimism over the possibility of finding a solution to current clothing production problems on the ground that the government would take steps to relieve the shortage of materials. He stated that in the opinion the growing slack in the shops was due to fabric scarcity and not to reduction of consumers demands.

\$50 Vacation Sums  
By Local 64 Token  
Of Great Progress

The distribution of \$50 vacation checks by Local 64, Buttonhole Workers, was marked by appropriate ceremonies at the office of the Cloak Joint Board where the payments took place on June 14. The keynote of the speeches delivered on the occasion was based on memories of the days not long ago when funds to conduct essential union activities were lacking and the buttonhole makers were regarded as an "unseemable" element.

Officers of the local who addressed the gathering were Isadore Schiffman, manager Alexander Brink, chairman, and Samuel Hahnemann, chairman of the Vacation Fund Committee. Representing the Joint Board at the event were Louis Langer, recording secretary, and Morris, J. Ashles, secretary-treasurer.

General Manager Israel Penberg, who is in California on union business, sent a message of congratulation to the meeting. "The introduction of vacations in your local is a testimonial to the alert caliber of your leadership and should serve as an incentive to further gains," he said.

## Buttonholing Their Vacations



Isadore Schiffman (second from right), manager of Local 64, Buttonhole Workers, signs last of this season's batch of vacation checks as members of the local's sick and welfare committee look on.



With shop committee members, staff workers and officers of Local 35 looking on, Sylvia Henry gets one of the first vacation checks distributed by Manager Joseph Breslaw to sportsman members of the local.

200 Italian War Orphans  
Are Adopted by Local 48

Alarmed over the plight of the large number of Italy's war orphans, who are wandering the debris-ridden streets of that nation's great cities homeless and hungry, 200 of these children have been adopted by Local 48, Italian Cloakmakers, it is announced by Vice Pres. Edward Mail.

Mail, manager of the local, said:

"The misfortune of the people of Italy have been of great concern to the members of our local," stated Mail. "It is our conviction that Americans must render every possible assistance to the Italian workers and peasants in order to hasten the progress of their democratic and economic reconstruction. We have done our part not only in striving them from the yoke of Mussolini and his blackguards; now we can help restore their liberties, traditions and cloak totalitarianism by giving concrete expression to international fraternity."

"The poverty and degradation of that unhappy land is common knowledge. The Nazi occupation and the ravages of war have reduced the nation to a pitiable condition. The word suffers are the children, whose hands lie the future of the country. Democracy cannot be built upon hunger and the loss of our aspirations for a free Europe rest on our willingness to associate material aid with political recovery."

"Our local has consistently followed this policy since liberation and the shores of Italy. In the last few months alone we have sent 14,000 coats worth \$400,000, medicines valued at \$10,000 and five transport trucks. We have also given a variety of various acts for the relief and rehabilitation of Italy."

"However, nothing has given our members greater satisfaction than this latest project to care for these ill-fated youngsters. We have laid aside a sum of money which will rescue the orphaned children lifted from their anguish and assure them of a decent existence."

Mailman expressed the hope that unions throughout the country would take similar action.

Your dollars for war bonds must do us the most for the army."

**To All  
Cloakmakers  
Send Your Greetings  
to the  
JUBILEE  
JOURNAL**

Commemorating the 50th  
Anniversary of the 1900  
General Strike.

Add your name to the published list of workers greeting the Cloakmakers' Union.

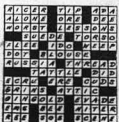
**See Shop Chairmen for  
Application Forms**

PRESSERS REAP \$50  
VACATION BENEFITS

For the third time, Local 35, Cloak Pressers, handed out annual paid vacations to the firm of checks of more than \$50 in value to 20 pressers in the shirt and sweater shops.

The payments were made by Manager Joseph Bressler at the Local 35 office, to which shop units came according to a schedule that eliminated any delay in distributing checks to all entitled to them. The committee in charge of vacation funds include Jack Morganstein, Joe Mann, Morris Kewler and Rose Schuman.

The payments were made under terms of a collective pact covering the shirt and sweater industry which was signed in July, 1942. The fund, in which members contribute 1 per cent of payroll, is administered jointly by Local 35 and 23 and provides also for health benefits.

'JUSTICE' PUZZLE ANSWER  
(Puzzle on page 14)

## Making Preparations for Moscow Exhibit

Agnes Allen (left), of the OWI, and Ellen Egehoff, of the ILGWU Research Department, examining gear and work clothing assembled by the research staff which will be sent to Moscow as part of an exhibit showing American women's contributions to the war effort.

## Guide to Social Security Is Real Oasis for Needy

Guess you've all heard about the "well" in a tuxedo at whose hands Bertha the Sewing Machine Girl (not to mention Nellie the Beautiful Cloak Model) almost suffered a late worse than death. You held your breath until "Her true love pursued her, broke in and rescued her."

The modern maiden would give the unneeded well with his whistle the brush-off in a hurry. But there are other dangers too melodramatic to confront here. The proverbial "well" is at the door! It is no joke. And the hero who now rescues Bertha from unemployment, sickness, accident and the poorness is none other than Social Security. The perfume and the lipstick! only promise miracles but Social Security really performs and makes your dreams come true. It's a perfume to safety. It's an oasis in a desert. It's like a swim in a torrid sticky day.

### Are You Getting Yours?

An attractive green-and-white pamphlet, "How Lucky Is My Social Security Number?" available from the ILGWU Educational Department, gives in a handy fashion facts about your rights under existing social security laws.

Lots of workers do not know enough about the laws in order to get what is really coming to them. This is so foolishly as a man starving in a full baker's shop.

Just now Senator Wagner and some of his far-sighted colleagues propose to improve provision for old-age, unemployment and sickness compensation. The proposed bill means a tax of 4 per cent on wages but will improve social security in the following ways:

Cover \$10,000,000 farm workers, domestic employees, seamen, employees of small firms and others formerly excluded; widen insurance to provide health insurance, hospital care, compensation for time lost through sickness, disability and maternity leave of 12 weeks; reduce old-age benefits to a minimum for a single worker of \$20 a month and \$20 a month for a worker with dependents; increase unemployment insurance which may go as high as \$20 a week for a worker with dependents and reduce the waiting period while extending the duration of the benefit to 26 weeks.

In addition, the new bill proposes to unify the administration by one set of cost-benefit, records and reports, to extend and expand the system of employment offices to improve the public assistance program by making grants to the states, and to assist in the building of hospitals and health centers.

### Write—Right Now!

However, this is only a bill and a long hard struggle will be necessary to make it into a law, for

## EDUCATION PROGRAM COVERED WIDE AREA

Despite the pressure of wartime, the past educational season, which ended late in May, revealed a varied program that was received with warm approval by a large group of the ILGWU membership in New York.

Among the special educational features of the year, Pamela M. Coffin, educational secretary, pointed to the series of panel discussions conducted during the fall and winter of 1944-45 which covered the broad social and economic issues of the present day and presented a number of leading educators from the colleges and universities in the metropolitan area.

Also significant was the ten-lecture series by some of the nation's outstanding public figures during January and February, carried out under the auspices of the ILGWU Officers' Institute. These courses were attended by union officers throughout New York and vicinity. Presided over by Vice Pres. Julius Hochman, the course was held in the New York Times Hall.

The only center in New York City at which educational features and discussions blended with recreation and gymnastic training was held weekly at Textile High School under the guidance of the union's Educational Department. The two ILGWU Student Fellowship courses—one last November, at the Museum of Modern Art, and the other in May, at the ILGWU Building—drew large crowds and wide public attention.

Finally, the past season witnessed more than a score of the old-established "Visits to Towns of Interest," which conducted tours to government and municipal institutions, industrial plants, war production centers and scenes of cultural and historic importance.

The following article was especially written for the Workers' Education Bureau by Dr. William Withers, professor of economics at Queens College.

The San Francisco Conference has aroused both optimism and pessimism among those who work for world peace. It is appropriate now to draw up a balance sheet of the assets and liabilities for peace revealed by the Conference. This balance sheet is of the greatest concern to the organized laborer.

First, as to the assets. We can be thankful that the Conference revealed an earnest effort on the part of the participating nations, large and small, to build a genuinely effective world security organization. We can be grateful also that, at last, the economic bases of peace have been recognized and a world economic program, body plan, at the top of the new league of nations. The small nations, acutely aware of their post-war problems, have led the way in forming the Social and Economic Council.

### Power Still Prevails

But the Conference has proved, if proof were necessary, that power politics, especially economic power politics, is still very much alive. The imperialistic intentions of France, Russia and Great Britain have been all too evident. Up on Nob Hill the Big Five representatives sat secretly in the hotels like a separate conference while the small nations worked openly in the Veterans' Hall and the "Open House" hall behind defending internationalism. The great powers obviously want to make peace for others, reserving freedom of aggressive action for themselves.

The large nations are rapidly suspicious of each other. The Russians are suspicious of the English and the English Tories of the Russians. France evidenced distrust of England in the dispute in the Levant. These suspicions are probably fundamental and long-lasting. They arise from differences in national economic structure and interests. Peace can be assured only when the large nations do not conflict.

Organized labor is the greatest single force in the world for peace today. Despite the disagreements of union labor over jurisdiction and economic philosophy, it could, if it had enough political power, prevent a Third World War. Labor has the common interests that would minimize the disputes and counteract the tendencies toward power politics.

### Masses vs. Classes

Power politics arises from the centralization of power and privilege. It does not matter whether the centralization goes under the name of finance capitalism or communism. The interests of the masses are sacrificed to the interests of

the classes in any case. It is true, of course, that where the classes are in control some concessions must usually be made to the masses to maintain their control.

Organized labor could maintain peace, if it controlled the governments of the leading nations, including Russia. It represents the masses who want full employment and the international economic cooperation and planning upon which peace depends. How can we expect the proposed Social and Economic Council of the new league of nations to achieve full employment unless it is supported by similar planning bodies in the nations in the league? Further, if such councils are established, will the governments of the nations give them sufficient power to implement their planning unless they are strongly under the influence of organized labor?

Much has been said concerning the incorporation of the International Labor Organization into the new security organization; the maintenance of fair labor standards and minimum wages in Europe and Asia during the reconstruction period; the competition of low-wage labor with American labor as the tariffs fall under reciprocal trade agreements. All these matters are of great importance. But far more important is the role that labor must play to maintain peace at all. Labor must take control of the governments of the world. It must control them to establish a genuine basis for international peace, economic planning and cooperation.

### Labor Must Lead

Never before has organized labor had such a mission. It is a world peace mission. It cannot be achieved by action within and through unions alone. It requires political action. Yet that political action cannot succeed if it is based upon the selfish, personal interests of a few leaders. It must be founded upon the political and economic understanding of labor's millions. It cannot

not be designed by a Politburo across the seas, nor can it be dictated by a few political leaders. It cannot even be suggested secretly out of the White House and suddenly revealed like the rabbits from Mount Sinai. It must be labor's own peace mission conceived and motivated by the rank and file. Peace will probably not be achieved in any other way.

## Brigade Aids Hospital Vets

The ILGWU Women's Service Brigade began a busy summer season this month with two major events. On the 8 Brigade members rendered a dinner in honor of Maids (Springers), educational director of Local 123, who recently returned from England which she served as an official APF delegate on a labor mission representing the women trade unionists of the United States. On June 18 the Brigade made the first of series of visits to wounded servicemen at the U.S. Marine Hospital, Stapleton, Staten Island.

The dinner to Maids (Springers) was held at the Tavern-on-the-Green in Central Park. In this outdoor setting, at a table set beneath a large maple tree, Brigade members, enjoyed an unusual evening as Mrs. Springer vividly described some of her experiences and impressions during her six weeks in all industrial centers of Britain. She emphasized the heroic spirit displayed by women workers in every critical stage of the British people's war effort.

The Brigade's hospital trip to Staten Island is part of the organization's regular summer program of two Sunday trips a month to entertain wounded members of the Coast Guard and Merchant Marine at Stapleton. They brought large quantities of cakes, candies and fruit, purchased many bottles of soda and passed out these delicacies to all patients, including those in wheel chairs and confined to bed.

This new activity of the Brigade is in line with the purposes for which it was originally formed. Started at the outset of the war, the Brigade has done Red Cross work and given numerous dances for servicemen. The members now feel that helping the wounded veterans should be a major feature of their efforts.

## Orioles Rehearse for Servicemen's Hop



Members of the ILGWU Chorus comprised of garment workers in Baltimore and the Maryland-Virginia District brunk up on union songs that formed part of the program at the dance for servicemen the union staged on May 26.

## Social Security Is Featured in Phila. Forum and Exhibit

The social security system was the subject of a special exhibit and forum sponsored by the Educational Department of the Philadelphia Joint Board at union headquarters on June 26. In cooperation with officials of the Federal Security Administration and Social Security Board, Aba Belsky, educational director, arranged a program that gave a vivid picture of the procedure by which workers may receive unemployment compensation and old-age and survivors' insurance for their families.

## LONDON LETTER

London, June 18, 1945

A new stage has been reached in the distribution of labor to meet the demands of Great Britain's industry as they change with the phases of the war. While there will be no slackening off in the war effort until victory over Japan too has been achieved, some redistribution has become essential to meet urgent home needs, which, for over five years, have been drastically sacrificed to war production.

Unions in such trades as garment-making and boot and shoe manufacture, for instance, have been called upon to assist in getting a proportion of the skilled workers who have been drafted into the war trades to return to their old employments. Many civilian industries were required under a scheme of the Board of Trade to concentrate their production through a minimum number of nucleus firms. The labor personnel of these industries was sharply reduced to meet the demands of the armed forces and the munitions industries.

## Sharp Shrinkages

For example, the textile industries of Great Britain in the middle of 1939 had over 600,000 male operatives and 600,000 female operatives at work; by the middle of 1944 the number of male operatives had fallen to 250,000 and of female operatives to 400,000 — a decrease of no less than 100 per cent and 90 per cent, respectively, between 1939 and 1944. In the case of the clothing industry there were, nearly 500,000 female workers and close to 140,000 male workers in mid-1939, and their numbers had been reduced by transfer to other industries and recruitment for the armed forces to 284,000 female workers and 85,000 male workers — a decrease of 365 per cent in the total number of women and 75 per cent in the garment trades.

Moreover, a very high percentage of the workers left in these industries were employed on government-sponsored production and on contracts for the government. About 90 per cent of the labor force in textiles and nearly 40 per cent in the clothing trades was so employed.



The problem has now arisen of transferring from the war trades large numbers of skilled men and women for home production which has become both pressing and essential. No general release of workers from the munitions industries is yet possible. But the Ministries concerned have decided that certain classes of skilled workers will have to be withdrawn from their present employment in the munitions and other war industries and return to their former occupation in order to produce the clothing and footwear that is in increasing demand.

## Union Influence

The Ministry of Labor has been interviewing these classes of workers to find out if they are willing to return to their former occupation. The unions have also been invited to cooperate and are making appeals to their former members to go back to their original forms of employment.

In the building trades this problem of transfer is becoming really acute. In the middle of 1939 there were 1,294,000 male workers in the building and civil engineering trades, and their number had fallen to 600,000 by the middle of 1944 — a decrease of 694 per cent.

In the textile trades the problem of deconcentration has been tackled by a Committee of the Cotton

## Truman Asks Brake Care As Gas Rations Expand

The increase of gasoline rations last week was accompanied by an appeal from President Truman to motorists for special care in driving, particularly in keeping their brakes in shape. He cited a recent survey showing that out of 1,500,000 cars checked up by the police in the United States and Canada, over 300,000 were found with defective brakes.

The extra gasoline is expected to bring a sharp increase in traffic throughout the nation, which will heighten the danger of accidents on the streets and highways. In view of this prospect, President Truman declares:

"By keeping his car in safe operating condition and by driving it with the utmost care, every motorist can help in relieving our serious transportation problems, and thereby aid further in the whole war effort."

Board which has directed its attention to the spinning sector of the industry. Cotton spinning has been concentrated since the early part of 1941. Of about 450 spinning mills which were then in existence nearly 200 were closed.

## Gradual Reopenings

The Committee envisages the process of deconcentration in two stages — an interim period and the main period of deconcentration. In the interim period, operatives will become available in limited numbers from the munitions industry, which will permit the reopening of a few mills which will, of course, have to be selected in the light of war requirements.

The Committee's main recommendations concern the period when operatives will become available in sufficient numbers to permit of the reopening of closed spinning mills on a considerable scale.

In this period it is expected to help a reopened mill to secure an adequate labor force, the trade should voluntarily undertake to refrain for a specified term of months from increasing its output activity of particular mills beyond the average percentage running during the month prior to the publication of the Committee's report

By BETTA BYER

Food shortages in Europe are approaching a stage so serious that unless relief is forthcoming without further delay, there is real danger that the hard-earned victory of democracy will be lost. People cannot be expected to worry about ideals when the



glanders average only 1,800. Belgians 1,800. Frenchmen 1,250 and Greeks not more than 700. Such figures not only tell the tragic tale but reveal the margin of aid that this country can afford.

Yet virtually nothing is being done to tackle the problem with the determination. The situation demands and the vision the American people have expressed. UNRRA is bogged down in military and diplomatic red tape, while government authorities continue to make surveys and hold conferences. People in Europe need food. People in America are anxious to send it to them. Why can't the gap be bridged?

Americans have shown that they want this crucial job done and done promptly and properly. Pressure must be brought upon the responsible sources to overcome the mechanical difficulties that have stood in the way. In a word, in this nature and of such profound humanitarian value, labor could well take the lead in urging action.

## New Cabinet Post Urged For Health and Welfare

Launching a sharp attack on neglect of the "underprivileged" whose health and schooling would disgrace the Hotentots, let alone the United States," the Committee on Reorganization of Community Services is advocating the establishment of a new Cabinet post to increase the government's work in education, health and welfare.

The proposal was made by Mrs. Eugene Meyer, chairman of the committee, last week at a conference of social workers studying the community problems arising from the war. A detailed report on the proposal is now being prepared. The findings are based on observation of low health levels. The same conditions were seen in slums areas and in trailer settlements where migratory war-workers lived.

The social fears and racial conflicts caused by such environment can be eliminated only by creating community stability, said Mrs. Meyer. Pointing to the dangers resulting from continued neglect of these large sections of the population in the post-war period, she urged that all community agencies, both voluntary and governmental, reform themselves for maximum cooperation and service.

"Why not have a revolution from above?" she asked. "Why leave it to the fanatics?"

The slogan, "Eat More Fish," would be something else within a few months. What that "something else" will be is anybody's guess.

A severe shortage of fish is being the felt next winter, warns the Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior, basing its forecast on the greatly increased rate of fish consumption resulting from the present scarcity of meat. Although fish production is larger this year than last, civilians are using as much of the current catch as the little is left to be stored for winter use.

Describing the results of welfare investigations at Southern shipyard communities, Mrs. Meyer said workers were found who "were almost completely worthless because

## Nutrition Subsidies Seen Aiding Nation

Government subsidies for low-income families to guarantee a full nutritional diet are proposed in a bill introduced by Senators Aiken and LaFollette. The measure gives these three objectives: to ascertain whether the level of nutrition to keep an average person healthy; to work out the cost of a proper diet at current retail prices on a voluntary basis, thus providing a "food subsidy" to supplement normal family food expenditures with government contributions to bring the diet up to the "food allotment."

Estimating that low-income families spend 40 per cent of their money on food, the bill's sponsors assert that the subsidies would not only improve, the nation's health but would also strengthen and stabilize farm prices.

## OPA Orders Meat Dealers To Peg Hospital Supply

Meat dealers must supply hospitals, orphanages and other institutions with meat in the same quantity and quality as they supplied during the ration period of March to April, 1944, according to a recent order issued by the OPA. This step marks the first time that the OPA has made it compulsory for dealers to continue to supply any customer or class of customer he had served in the past.

## JUSTICE PUZZLE

By S. F. MILLER

|                          |                    |
|--------------------------|--------------------|
| ACROSS                   | DOWN               |
| 1. Kitchen utensil       | 1. Uncooked        |
| 6. Gratitude             | 2. International   |
| 10. Particular name      | 3. Offer           |
| 11. Unaccompanied        | 4. From clothing   |
| 13. Raw metal            | 5. Follow          |
| 14. Small river          | 6. City in Ohio    |
| 16. Exercises            | 7. Nuisance        |
| 18. Closely woven fabric | 8. Worship         |
| 20. Upper part of body   | 9. Lander          |
| 21. Escape               | 10. Author of      |
| 22. Artistic language    | 11. Thinner        |
| 23. City                 | 12. Painter        |
| 24. Precip               | 13. Expand         |
| 27. Weight               | 14. Male name      |
| 28. European nation      | 15. President      |
| 31. Yarn                 | 16. Before setting |
| 32. Prattle              | 17. Before setting |
| 33. Perfumed             | 18. Before setting |
| 34. Unpublished          | 19. Before setting |
| 41. Before (poetic)      | 20. Before setting |
| 42. Wet cows             | 21. Before setting |
| 43. Smiles               | 22. Before setting |
| 44. Street               | 23. Before setting |
| 45. Chief of J.L.W.D.    | 24. Before setting |
| 46. Cotton Garment Dept. | 25. Before setting |
| 47. Ethel                | 26. Before setting |

(Answer is on page 12.)



# LOCAL 10

MOORE HAGLER, Manager

## ATTENTION Members LOCAL 10

### NEXT MEETING

Monday, July 30  
Right After Work  
MANHATTAN  
CENTER  
34th St. & 8th Ave.

The financial report of Local 10 published elsewhere on this page may not be light summer reading, but it is recommended as an interesting and instructive picture of the union for all serious-minded members. This report was discussed and adopted at the 10th membership meeting of Local 10.

It is requested here because it is the policy of the local to make a public accounting of its financial condition.

#### Deficit of \$13,000

The Local 10 report covers the financial operations of the organization for the calendar year 1944. In round figures, income during the period amounted to \$172,000 and expenses totaled \$185,000, indicating a deficit for the year of about \$13,000.

Total expenses were about \$8,000 above the previous year. This was entirely accounted for by two items of expenditure — the ILGWU Convention and the local elections, which were not incurred the year before.

The balance of the deficit was due to the loss of about \$13,000 from the previous year's income from dues, fines, liquidated damages and reinstatement fees. Clearly, were it not for this factor, a net gain for the year would have been registered.

#### Servicemen Exempt

It is important to note that members in the armed forces are exempt from payment of dues. Moreover, their death benefit premiums to the International are paid for them by the local. During the past three years income to the General Fund from these sources aggregated about \$20,000.

Now, of course, nobody could fail to recognize the justice of exempting our members in service from the payment of dues and death benefit premiums. They are entitled to that consideration and it was extended to them as a small measure of our appreciation and gratitude for their sacrifices.

As for income from fines, liquidated damages, etc., these are obviously sources of income that rise and fall according to circumstances. Losses in such income indicate that standards are being observed due to vigilant enforcement aided by favorable economic conditions. Naturally, it would be hypocritical to complain about this as if there were more from observance of standards than from any income derived by the local through penalties imposed for violations.

In any case, the situation poses problems which will be given proper attention.

#### Situation Sound

The overall financial condition of the local is, of course, wholesome and sound. The General Fund is the operating fund of the local (exclusive of special funds raised for specific purposes), amounted to over \$118,000 as of the beginning of this year. Although it was about \$13,000 below the previous year due to the loss of income from various sources, it was higher than during any other year in the history of the local. In 1938, when the present administration took office, the General Fund had only \$23,000.

The total combined surplus in all funds — general and special — at the end of 1944 was \$344,000 as compared with \$235,000 in 1943. The in-

crease is accounted for by the existence of a new vacation and health fund and some increase in other special funds. In 1938 the combined surplus was \$116,000.

#### Post-War Program

The situation indicated by these figures, of course, transmuting as to the basic financial health of the local.

In planning for the future, ac-

count must be taken of uncertain conditions in the post-war period. The local's finances must be carefully managed and husbanded to adequately meet the needs of the organization and to take care of possible future contingencies.

## AMALGAMATED LADIES GARMENT CUTTERS UNION, LOCAL 10

### General Fund

#### STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS

For the Period Jan. 1, 1944, to Dec. 31, 1944

| Income  |              |
|---|--------------|
| Dues (est)  | \$122,075.70 |
| Application Fees  | 14,151.50    |
| Reinstatement Fees  | 11,454.15    |
| Interest Agency and   | 2,482.72     |
| Dividends   | 2,180.00     |
| Liquidated Damages  | 2,180.00     |
| Fines   | 1,874.30     |
| Assessments, Etc.   | 1,615.69     |
| Total Operating Income  | \$172,953.06 |
| Expenses  |              |
| Salaries:   |              |
| Officers  | \$18,812.00  |
| Business Agents   | 48,783.00    |
| Comptrollers  | 7,097.05     |
| Office Staff  | 14,883.31    |
| Extra Service   | 2,572.44     |
| Organization Expenses (Direct):   |              |
| Organizing and Various Org.   | \$7,508.07   |
| Investigations  | \$,682.90    |
| Hall Rent, Publicity, Advertising, Local Fairs and Expenses, Etc.   | 21,412.10    |
| Organization Expenses (Indirect):   |              |
| Wages and Dues Joint Board  | \$17,313.85  |
| Proportion of Expenses  |              |
| Cloak and Suit Joint Board  | 13,822.50    |
| Proportion of Expenses  |              |
| Proportion of Strike Benefits, Suburban Patrol, Donations, Etc.   | 416.41       |
| Office Expenses:  |              |
| Office Rent   | \$,900.04    |
| Telephone and Telegraph, Printing, Stationery and Postage   | 3,148.82     |
| Accounting Service, Electricity, Cleaning, Repairs, Elevator Service, Insurance, Messenger Service, Etc.                                  | 5,869.84     |
| Amortization and Depreciation   | 3,214.40     |
| New York State Unemployment Insurance Tax, Federal Unemployment Insurance Excise Tax, and Federal Old-Age Benefits Tax Comptrollers, Etc. | 4,106.55     |
| Executive Board Attendance - 1944 International Convention  | 2,698.00     |
| Delegates to Affiliated Organization Conventions  | 580.90       |
| Delegates to Joint Board  | 608.80       |
| Local Election Expenses   | 4,371.44     |
| Local Officers  | 400.00       |
| Membership, Finance, Judiciary, Other Committees, Etc.  | 831.89       |
| Other Items:  |              |
| Tickets, Donations and Complimentary Advertising  | 2,064.05     |
| Christmas Gifts, Etc.   | 458.28       |
| Local Death Benefits  | 300.00       |
| Campaign Expenses   | 446.40       |
| Miscellaneous:  |              |
| Travel to Affiliated Organizations  | \$40.00      |
| Flowers and Funeral Expenses  | 192.18       |
| Summaries   | 238.29       |
| Total Operating Expenses  | \$185,953.62 |
| Loss for the period Jan. 1, 1944, to Dec. 31, 1944  | \$12,936.76  |
| Surplus as of Dec. 31, 1944:  |              |
| General Fund  | \$118,382.24 |
| Old Age Fund  | 50,852.85    |
| Emergency Fund  | 86,121.44    |
| Tuberculosis Fund   | 29,905.25    |
| Vacation and Health Fund  | 21,246.38    |
| Servicemen's Fund   | 22,614.14    |
| War Relief Fund   | 12,601.46    |
| Cultural and Educational Fund   | 4,155.35     |
| Combined Surplus  | \$344,106.19 |

This statement is on an accrual basis all items of an exchange nature are eliminated. \* Excludes valuation reserves for U. S. Government securities.

By MORRIS HALLER, V.P.,  
Director, Midwest District ILGWU

First experiences in settling prices for the coming fall season bear a close resemblance to old times. The bargaining days are back again. And in both the cloak and dress shops, the whipping boys are M-388 and MAP.

So far, prices have been settled on work to be made on untried materials. But already the employers are gliding hardship, and the settlement committees, although attempting to cooperate to the fullest possible extent, are forced to exert their persuasive powers to the utmost.

All cloak and dress shops are operating but the lack of materials is particularly for the manufacture of cloaks, is beginning to be felt.

#### Medical Aid to Italy

The Chicago Joint Board has contributed \$4,000 to the American Committee for Medical Aid to Italy which was recently organized in this city. The presentation was made by M. A. Goldstein, secretary-treasurer of the Joint Board, and was accepted by A. D. Marzingle on behalf of the committee.

The Chicago ILGWU played a prominent part in setting up the committee, on which it is represented by Business Agent Anthony P. Lante. The donation consisted of \$4,000 contributed by the membership and \$500 by the Joint Board.

#### Dolnick Honored

The entire membership of Local 10, Racine, Wis., turned out to attend the dinner in honor of Ben Dolnick, Wisconsin state representative of the ILGWU, which was held at the Grand Opera House. Harry Rufer acted as master of ceremonies.

Clinton Garment Renewal Among other gains incorporated in the renewed agreement with the Clinton Garment Co., Clinton, Iowa, is the introduction of minimum wages and the change of the contract term from maintenance to union shop conditions.

#### 4-Week Vacation—

#### And With Pay!

A recent approval by the War Labor Board involving members of Local 277, Indianapolis, Ind., who are employed by the Real Silk Hosiery Co., has the unusual effect of making available to many of these workers as much as four weeks of paid vacation this year. This is due to the Board's approval of a two-week vacation with pay for those

#### Wins Bronze Star

Pfc. Philip H. Marquet, member of Local 318, Detroit, Mich., last March, in Germany, earned a Bronze Star for gallantry in a burning Sherman tank while under fire and removed its ammunition, which he then distributed among other tanks facing retreat for lack of firing power. He serves with Co. A, 893rd Tank Destroyer Battalion, and has been cited for this heroic achievement.

employed five years or more which is accompanied by a ruling making it retroactive to last year. Added to that is the fact that increases ranging from five to ten cents an hour for time-work are also retroactive to June 1, 1944.

#### Subsidiary Plants

A number of subsidiary plants have been opened in Illinois by firms with which the union has agreements. These include the shop opened in Kincaid by the Home Manufacturing Co., of Decatur, the Decatur plant opened by the Shaw firm, of Decatur, and the Gravelle Garment Co., owned by the Chic Manufacturing Co., of Peoria.

The basic agreement was recently renewed with increased minimums and a raise of five cents an hour for time-workers.

## UNION HEALTH CENTER

By PAULINE M. NEWMAN

One of our great satisfactions these days is to see so many of our members come to the Union Health Center for a physical check-up before they go to the country on their vacations. As so many of them remark, "Why not? It doesn't cost anything."

Vacations, obviously, are especially beneficial for those who have worked hard and are physically exhausted. It is good for one's health to relax, and for a short time at least not to feel the strain of the usual everyday routine.

However, not until this year was it possible for all of our members to take a vacation. Many of them, indeed, could not afford it. And were it not for our union most of our people would still be deprived of a few weeks' rest, which all of us consider as essential to good health.

While at the luncheon which marked the launch of the first paid vacation checks, I could not avoid contrasting the occasion with the bitter circumstances that prevailed in the industry not so long ago. As a result, I had a manufacturer who, in previous days, was connected with the Triangle Wal-

management at the time that I was employed in that shop.

"When he recognized me, he said, 'I was less than nothing. Today he is a man who has made progress since the old days, haven't we?'"

"Through whose efforts?" I replied.

"Not through ours," he said. "The union deserves the credit."

It was a satisfaction to get this admission from a man whose regard for our people in the old days was less than nothing. Today he and many others like him constitute the sane and reasonable group in the dress industry. As a result, both the workers and employers are far better off.

The improvement in health and spirit among the workers as a result of vacations and other health safeguards will continue to pay dividends in industrial harmony, particularly in the post-war period.

## Museum of Modern Art Staging 2 New Exhibits

The Museum of Modern Art, 31 West 57th St., New York City, announces the opening of an exceptional exhibit of paintings and sculpture reflecting their full collection of modern works. Another current exhibit at the Museum is entitled "Tomorrow's Small Home." Both exhibits are attracting wide attention. ILGWU members are invited to attend.

# JUSTICE

## SNIPING AT THE WAGNER ACT

The first legislative gun in the drive to destroy the Wagner Act, American labor's "Bill of Rights," was fired last week when a bill for the enactment of a "Federal Industrial Relations Act" was dropped into the hopper by Senators Hatch of New Mexico, Democrat, and Burton of Ohio and Ball of Minnesota, Republicans.

The Wagner Act, since it was passed in 1935 and after its constitutionality was determined by the Supreme Court in 1937, has been a thorn in the side of that group of big industrialists whose opposition to labor organization has been steadfast and adamant. These die-hard bourgeois share their enmity of the Wagner Act, and of the National Labor Relations Board which operates under its authority, with the ultra-conservative press and with a substantial group of Senators and Representatives.

The Wagner Act is probably the outstanding piece of labor legislation enacted during the Roosevelt era. It is therefore small wonder that every open or concealed hater of the New Deal has nurtured a consuming hate for it. Above all, the Wagner Act is outspokenly a labor measure. It was passed avowedly to correct a basic inequality of labor vs.-a industry. It was never meant to give "relief" to employers; its aim was to outlaw the unfair labor practices engaged in by employers and to invest collective bargaining with legal force and standing.

The National Labor Relations Act has not always, in the ten years of its existence, functioned to the full satisfaction of all labor groups. Perhaps the fact that we have a divided labor movement in America has at times contributed to factional discontent with some NLRB decisions. It is undeniably true, nevertheless, that the Wagner Act has been the most effective stabilizing factor in labor-management relations in all American industrial history. Moreover, it has opened to labor ample opportunities for growth and expansion. It has given labor that element of equality with industry which it lacked so conspicuously in the past.

What does this "industrial peace" measure proposed by Senators Ball, Burton and Hatch offer? Briefly, it may be summed up as follows:

It would take away from labor the special protective features of the Wagner Act.

It would introduce compulsory arbitration in practically all disputes, thereby curtailing the right to strike.

It would seriously impair the right of contract by prohibiting labor and management from entering into voluntary closed-shop agreements except under highly restrictive terms.

It would exempt hundreds of thousands of small firms employing millions of workers from the collective bargaining regulations now required of all employers, large or small.

It would establish government regimentation of labor in peacetime to a degree that would undermine free collective bargaining.

It would make nearly every NLRB decision subject to court review, thereby multiplying delays and encouraging obstruction in labor-employer disputes.

What element in the general American community does this "industrial peace" bill represent? In whose behalf does it seek?

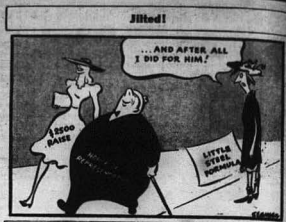
Only three months ago, the American Federation of Labor, the Congress of Industrial Organizations and the United States Chamber of Commerce signed a seven-point charter to "promote management-labor unity" and to "encourage post-war recovery." The charter, among other things, emphasized "the fundamental rights of labor to organize and to engage in collective bargaining with management, free from legislative enactments which would interfere with or discourage those objectives. . . . Through the consummation of collective agreements, differences between management and labor shall be disposed of between the parties through peaceful means, thereby discouraging avoidable strike by strikes and lockouts."

The Ball-Burton-Hatch recipe for emasculating the Wagner Act obviously has nothing in common with the principles embodied in this seven-point charter. Its sponsors, we need hardly add, have completely ignored organized labor in preparing their formula. If they did consult industry or did avail themselves of legal talent servicing industry, they have, in all likelihood, drawn their inspiration from that extreme labor-baiting fringe in business and finance which can hardly be said to represent the sounder elements in American industry.

What chance of enactment does this bill have?

Its sponsors will, no doubt, leave nothing undone to whip up wide sentiment for it in and out of Congress. Every congenial labor hater, every backward-looking element in the country, we anticipate, will be found allied on the side of this ambush measure. So, while strictly on its merits, one might be inclined to predict failure for this blueprint of a strait-jacket for labor, vigilance is more advisable than light-hearted complacency.

The Ball-Burton-Hatch scheme, we declare, is all the more dangerous because it comes to Congress cloaked in a garb of so-called impartiality and objectivity. Organized labor and all progressive forces the country over who are genuinely pro-labor should rally to the defense of the Wagner Act. The insidious attempt to reintroduce the law of the jungle into labor-employer relations in our country must be soundly defeated.



## UNFINISHED BUSINESS

By M. D. D.

THE BRIGHTEST bit of news, in our week old of an "opinion survey" conducted by the Office of War Information among German war prisoners which showed that a factual account of concentration camp atrocities had not noticeably affected the Germans' views on war guilt, anti-Semitism and kindred subjects.

The basis for the test was a picture booklet published by the OWI and now being distributed among the German people by the American occupation authorities. The booklet presents objectively the horrors of Buchenwald, Belsen, Majdanek and other camps. It was given to one group of 177 German prisoners carefully matched with another 177 prisoners so that every man in the first group had a counterpart in the second as to age, occupation and education. The second group did not see the booklet. Both groups later filled out identical questionnaires.

Only 48 per cent of those who had not seen the booklet admitted that Germany was more to blame than Great Britain or America for starting the war, but 68 per cent of those who had read it put the major share of blame on Germany. Equally interesting is the fact that 77 per cent of the Germans said they believed the booklet represented the actual situation in the concentration camps while 3 per cent formed it propaganda and 20 per cent gave no answer.

It may be reasonable to suppose that the drastic effect of such sincerely evidence on the German mentality will have war off in favor of the old Nazi ideology. Fear of mistreatment might also have influenced some of the answers. It seems undeniable, nevertheless, that the impact of these brutal facts cannot fail to have a sobering influence even on the hardened, dehumanized psychology of the mass of German adults reared in the seditious environment of Nazism. The first goal in that direction is acceptance of guilt—for the war and for the atrocities. Redemption of guilt—collective as well as individual—and the eventual rebuilding of mind and character are the next constructive steps toward the achievement of democratic values in Germany may follow.

CONGRESSIONAL "aberration" is becoming a major headache to the Democrats, according to press reports. Supposed to be enjoying their largest majority in years, the Democrats find themselves frequently with a minority of votes on the floor of the House when the need for them arises.

A typical case presented itself a couple of weeks ago when the Republicans started a drive to stop the funds of the Office of War Information, a pet target of all Congressional torments. Of the total House membership of 433, only 266 members voted and the Republicans chased up a temporary victory largely because almost 166 of the absentees were Democrats.

What can be done about it? Remember a couple of years ago when the problem of factory absenteeism, known as the "pro-labor" law, was front-page copy in every anti-labor publication in the country? Some of these selfsame Congressional absenteeism, first with patriotic wrath, you recall, were at that time jettisoning draconian measures to punish Monday-morning doctors and girls in order to keep up production morale. Someone has suggested that the business model of the House be limited to three days a week, so as to

give the overworked Representatives a chance to cool off from the willing Washington temperatures.

Another suggestion is that the House members be put on a per diem basis, receiving pay only for actual attendance. While this proposal borders too close on the factious to admit we like the idea, behind it. What with the recent grant of an increase of \$2500 a year in expenses for House members we submit that per diem pay suggestion has distinct "educational" possibilities.

WE DON'T know whether, under the recent Supreme Court decision against the Associated Press, the Chicago "Times" will now get a "franchise" from the AP. In all frankness, we cannot work up too much of a latter about it, one way or the other.

Still, the decision is certainly a popular one and most Americans, we venture to say, enjoyed extremely this judicial whack at the strong and stuffy news monopoly which the Associated Press, by general consent, is. There is little doubt that by its consistent policy of denying membership to new papers, the AP has made it extremely difficult for any newspaper to enter the newspaper field and has served to convert the publishing business into a kind of a closed corporation.

We keep emphasizing it the fact that the Associated Press has lost its voice on the "Free press" argument, the very same plea by which it had hoped to gain a favorable decision. "Freedom to publish," said the Supreme Court, "means freedom for all and not for some. Freedom for all is guaranteed by the Constitution, but freedom to combine to keep others from publishing is not."

The Court's rebuke to the AP will not pass without satisfaction in the world of labor either. It will refresh memories of countless instances of news censorship—sometimes deliberate distortions—as the part of the AP in handling labor. However, those frequent examples of its dishonesty or fear of organized labor have never been a mystery or a puzzle to us. The AP is the cooperative venture of America's most conservative newspapers. Enough said.

AN important decision, involving essential work by the United States Supreme Court. The case involved the right of a labor union to refuse to work for a trucking firm in Philadelphia subsequent to a strike in which a union official was killed. The firm claimed that the union's action practically destroyed its business and sought to restrain it under the Sherman anti-trust laws.

Has a union the right to refuse to sell an employer the labor of its members? Is this a proper labor objective or prerogative or is it a "conspiracy in restraint of trade," as the firm contended? The majority of the Supreme Court, speaking through Justice Black, said that it is perfectly legitimate for "laborers in combination to refuse to work."

The union truckers did not "conspire" with any other group in the industry to beat down the firm's business. The only combination involved in the case was that of the workers alone. To deny them this right would be to deprive them of the right of free association and of the freedom to do with their labor whatever in their judgment they deem best. That is a basic right of all free labor.